WHY DRINK? OTHER THAN
"P & O WHISKY"
When you can get THAT at
Rs. 30 Per DOZEN.
OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,046.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd Sept.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	29th "
M.L. PARRAMATTA	4986	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5267	W. A. Wheler	27th "
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5247	W. A. Wheler	24th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
HABSBURG	.....	4,016	1st Nov., 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 900.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,080.	" 695.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	P. Cragletto	5,159	25th Sep. 1900,

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14, Sept., 1900

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.
LOANS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 18th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 20th September, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Buereh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND SEYCHELLES.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 9th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th September, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
SULTAN	2,884	Stahl	28th Sept.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,219	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about the 19th September, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 87, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	13

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

GENT'S HATS AND HOSIERY.
COLLARS AND TIES.
In the Latest West End Styles,
DRESS AND TENNIS SHOES.
HOUSEHOLD LINEN
From the Belfast Linen Company.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,
THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1900.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

SHAMROCK JEWELLERY.

"There's a dear little plant that grows in our isle,
'Twas St. Patrick himself, sure, that set it,
And the Sun on his labour with pleasure did smile,
And the dews from his eyes oft did wet it.
It thrives through the bog, through the brake, through the mireland,
And he called it the dear little Shamrock of Ireland.
The sweet little Shamrock, the dear little Shamrock,
The sweet little, green little Shamrock of Ireland."

SHAMROCK SCARF PINS
SHAMROCK BANGLES
SHAMROCK SLEEVE LINKS
SHAMROCK BROOCHES
SHAMROCK LOCKETS
SHAMROCK PENDANTS
SHAMROCK CIGARETTE CASES
SHAMROCK MATCH BOXES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Seperate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INSURANCES.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee.
Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
Should obtain the
PROSPECTUS FOR 1900.

NEW RATES,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

Specially MODERATE PREMIUMS are charged for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at a stipulated age or at death if it should happen sooner.

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1,50,00,000.
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for Immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators; Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "ASTON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS AGENCY, Apollo Street, Bombay, 17th September, 1900.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
(of 105, Victoria Street, London, S. W.)

THE STORES will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, 20th instant, for "STOCK TAKING."

GENERAL MANAGER.

NOTICE.

WANTED an experienced first class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Ahmedabad Waterworks.

Salary Rs 250, rising to Rs 300 by an increment of Rs 25 per year.

Apply with testimonials before the 15th proximo.

S. A. ERULKAR, M.B., Chairman,
Sanitary Committee, Ahmedabad Municipality.
Ahmedabad, 15th September, 1900.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive Tenders up to 11 o'clock, (gun fire) on TUESDAY, the sixth day of November, 1900, for the right to enter into an agreement for a building lease for a term of 99 years at fixed rates of rent of the TRIANGULAR PLOT of VACANT LAND South of the Crawford Market, Esplanade, Bombay, and lying between Hornby Road on the West and Pallan Road on the East and bounded on the North by proposed new Road 60 feet wide, on the South side of the market. The area measures about 7,033 square yards.

The particulars as to the rates of rent fixed by the Board for this Plot and the conditions on which such Tenders are to be made can be obtained on application to the Engineer of the Board.

The Tender must state the amount of premium the enderer is prepared to pay for the right to enter into the agreement for a lease; also the minimum cost of the buildings to be erected and the purposes for which such buildings are intended.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Office of the Improvement Trust, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay 15th September 1900. Ends]

THE MAHUVA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, on MONDAY, the 24th day of September 1900, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1900.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th day of September to the 24th day of September, 1900, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
NARANDAS RAJARAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 1st September, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that HASSAM MAHOMED, and OOSMAN MAHOMED, the sons of MAHOMED ALLANA and ABDULLA ESMAIL, for himself and as guardian of his minor children AHMED ABDULLA and HAJRABAI, as heirs and next of kin of AYSHABAI, daughter of the said MAHOMED ALLANA and SHAH MAHOMED JOOSUB, MAHOMED JOOSUB and HALIMABAI, wife of SALEH MAHOMED HAJI MAHOMED, heirs and next of kin of JULIKHABAI, widow of the said MAHOMED ALLANA, have contracted to transfer to our clients all their right, title and interest in the undermentioned properties:—

All persons having any claim to or interest in the said hereditaments and premises by way of sale, gift, mortgage, lease, inheritance or otherwise from or through any person or persons whosoever should, within 14 days from the date hereof, make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their office situated at 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, otherwise the said transfer will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel or Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Baloo Sarung, Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 90 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's Passage, on or towards the West by the Baloo Sarung Street, on or towards the North by the house of Mahomed Alana and others, and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Hajee Essak Mahomed Moorgiwalla but now of Hajee Sulleman Habib and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 165 (1) and 165 (2) and Street Nos. 19 and 19A.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Farzandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenemen, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of and fronting the Baloo Sarung Street in the Registration sub-discrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ten and four-ninth square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector or Assessment under Ward No. 166, and Street Nos. 21, 23, 25, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Baloo Sarung Street, on or towards the North by the property of Borah Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood and on or towards the South by the property of Dadoo Meya Ebrahim Sab Tukmonday but now belonging to our clients and others.—Dated this 17th day of September, 1900.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL.
Transferee's Attorneys.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

Are now unpacking their new season's goods consisting of

TAPESTRIES, CRETONNES AND MUSLINS.

Pongee SILKS in ART SHADES,

A Speciality.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR PRESENTATION.—Silver mounted PHOTO FRAMES. English-made, Solid Sterling Silver Mounts in Artistic Chased and open work designs, a dozen paterns to choose from. Cabinet size, Rs. 15 to 25. Carte de Visite, Rs. 8 to 12.—MARCKS AND CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

EK-DAM ? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GENT'S SILK SCARFS and TIES. The Latest Styles. Wide End Silk Scarfs. From Rs. 2-8, Smart Silk Ties for Boys. Rs. 1-8 Made up Fancy Silk Bows. Rs. 1-8. Rich Silk Scarfs for Sailor Knots. Rs. 2-6.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road opposite Clock Tower).

FOR SALE, Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. D. N. Parakh's HOUSE in Lonauli. For Particulars apply to the OWNER, or to Mr. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRIC PUNKAHS, Storage Batteries, and Dynamos, stocked by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadows Street, Bombay.

RECEIVED French Lever Clocks 6 in. laid round, suitable for engine Rooms and Steamers, Rs. 15 each. Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 9, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Shut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 4, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 14 per year (excluding Postage.

PRESIDENCY vs. PARSEES.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have protographed, with their new Special Instantaneous apparatus, several highly interesting sights of this grand match, which are exhibited in their ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, Fort, Bombay. Inspection cordially invited.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHOJI PATELL, care of A. Bhoji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable Information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 56 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London.

LAWS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.

THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjid, Market; N. J. Wadia, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUN
FOLICY,
BY
TODARMAL,
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay!

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACOUNE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Côtes d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vdelau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPERS "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen	Qts. Rs. 26 4
Do, of 5 Dozen	Pts. Rs. 33 12

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

CLUB BLEND
A very fine peg Whisky.

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 3 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE:
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,

No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of

VARIOUS KINDS OF PONGEE.

SILK CRAPES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,

RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

BEST FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Calvert's
CARBOLIC SOAPS.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE BRAND.

TOILET SOAP, 6d. Tablets. PRICKLY-HEAT SOAP, 6d. & 1s. Bars.

Each containing 10 per cent. purest Carbolic. (Used by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, when in India).

Pleasantly perfumed for Bath or Toilet. Very serviceable as preventives of Prickly-Heat and other Skin Irritation.

TO PREVENT OR REMEDY INSECT BITES OR STINGS, ITCH, PILES, RINGWORM AND OTHER SKIN AILMENTS, USE

Calvert's 20 PER CENT.
CARBOLIC SOAP.

1s. Tablets in Metal Box (English Rate). If used at Bedtime, it will prevent Mosquito Bites.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER. Awarded 20 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY:

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,
ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEERING."

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS,
INVALIDS & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support namely, REAL WORTH."

From an Eminent Surgeon:

"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incompassably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

MOIR'S
SEVILLE ORANGE MARMALADE

In 1 lb. Round Flat Tins.

Manufacturers:
JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Head Office:—9 and 10, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

10 FIRST CLASS AND GOLD MEDALS AWARDED FOR

MINTON'S TILES.

By Special Appointment to Her Majesty The Queen-Empress.

By Special Appointment to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES.

Estimates given and Special Designs furnished for all kinds of High-Class Tile Work for Internal or External Decoration.

FAIENCE AND MOSAIC WORK A SPECIALITY.

Telegraphic Address: "ASTRA," STOKE-ON-TRENT. Telephone, 2097. A.B.C. CODE USED.

LONDON HOUSE AND SHOW ROOMS:
MINTON & CO., 50, CONDUIT STREET, REGENT STREET, W.
MANUFACTORY:
MINTON, HOLLINS & CO., PATENT TILE WORKS, STOKE-ON-TRENT.

JOHN BEGG'S
ROYAL LOCHNAGAR WHISKY,

As supplied to H.M. The QUEEN for 50 years.

The only Whisky distilled on the Queen's Estate at Balmoral.

Agents: BOMBAY—PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd.
MADRAS—SPENCER & CO., Ltd.
RANGOON—ARTHUR BARNES & CO., Ltd.

General Export Agents:—BLANDY BROTHERS & CO., LONDON.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI,
Acting Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— ,, 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Eiya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Dawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. K. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

R U

AWARE that from TO-DAY ARRANGEMENTS have been made to give AWAY to all men,

WOMEN AND GIRLS,

BOYS AND CHILDREN,

Of all castes and creeds, residing in the Bombay Presidency, a

USEFUL AND SHOWY

CALENDAR,

Showing the days of the week, English dates, and months, both in English and Gujarati, also

PARSI ROZ AND MAH.

IF NOT

You are hereby informed that to get this pretty

CALENDAR

You have only to buy of any of us, Wine Merchants, a bottle of the celebrated

BEEHIVE BRANDY

AND

WE WILL MAKE YOU SUCH

A present of this pretty

CALENDAR

which will be useful to yon not for a year but

FOR ALL YOUR LIFE,

And also to your Children, Grand Children and all following Generations.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 14th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Mill premises on MONDAY, the 24th September next, at 4-30 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1st.—To receive, and adopt the Directors' Report and audited statement of accounts for the year ended 30th June 1900.

2nd—To elect Directors in place of those whose term has expired and are eligible to be re-elected

3rd—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

4th—To settle the question of a Bonus to Mr James H Latimer.

A JOHN & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Agra Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ld.

Agra, 3rd September 1900.

NOTICE.

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING J. R. J. & D. RAILWAY.)

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer in Chief of this Railway for SUPPLY of (6000) six thousand tons of BEST BENGAL SIBPORE or DESHERGARH COAL, free from dust and dampness and approved and accepted by the Railway and (45) forty-five tons of best Coke Glamorgan, to be taken into country craft from alongside vessels in Bombay Harbour and delivered dry into wagons at Bhavnager Bunder.

Tenders which must be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. (500) five hundred only (in Currency notes or Government papers) will be received at Bhavnager para upto NOON on the 26th September 1900 and should each be superscribed "Tender for coal."

6000 Tons Bengal Coal to be supplied in January, February and March at the rate of 2000 tons per mensem and 45 tons Coke Glamorgan in October 1900 or as early as possible.

If Cardiff coal is offered, 30 per cent less will be accepted at the rate agreed upon for Cardiff Coal.

The Manager and Engineer in Chief reserves to himself the right to accept the whole or any portion of any tender and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any Tender.

Forms of Tender with conditions of supply can be had on payment of Rs. 1 on application to the undersigned.—Dated Bhavnager Para, 5th September 1900.

K. R. VACHA,
Storekeeper, B. G. J. P. Ry.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1900.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Sections 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act 1 of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 12 1-2 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application,

and the balance on or before WEDNESDAY, 31st October, 1900. Interest will accrue from the date of payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire) on Wednesday, 26th September 1900, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees revenue "prior" to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By order of the Trustees.

F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 4th September 1900.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1900.

FORM OF TENDER.

I.....
hereby tender for Rupees.....
of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees .....
Annas.....for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees .....
and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 31st October, 1900.

I require the amout in.....
Debentures of Rupees .....each.

(Signature) .....

(Address) .....

VITAL POWER.

MANY THOUSANDS of men suffer from enervating weaknesses, and cannot find a cure for them. I say to such sufferers; write to me; and I will show you a recently discovered means (simple and certain) by which you can be relieved of your sufferings. It will only cost you a penny for postage, and it will cure all the undermentioned diseases, as well as those peculiar ailments which invariably accompany NERVOUS DISORDERS of all kinds If you suffer from Exhausted Vitality, Loss of Energy Weakness, Despondency, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin, Dimness of Sight, Melancholy, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Kidney, or Liver Complaints, or any disease of the Urinary Organs, do not fail to send a stamped addressed envelope to:—GEORGE WRIGHT, Esq., Colne House, Rembrandt Road Lee, London, S.E. (Name this paper).

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES

THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE,

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

THE NEW IMPROVED PATENT ARISTONS, with iron axles and brass wheels, with 6 TUNES and complete, rts. 45. Expressly made to suit the Indian climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 48m, Sun sets, 5h. 59m. High water, 7-54m., 7-52a. Low water, 0-39m., 2-15a.
Bombay Underwriters' Association, Annual Meeting, Graham's Building, 12 noon.
Rovers' Football Tournament.
Bombay Improvement Trust, Special Meeting, 4 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p. m.
P. and O. s. s. Chusan, due to arrive from China, 6 a. m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. Sydney, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m., to-morrow.

A GARDEN PARTY.—In connection with the Parsee New Year Mr. Ananji Nanji gave a garden party at his residence Nepean Sea Road to the pupils of the Misses Parukh High School.

A GRAMAPHONE ENTERTAINMENT will be given at the Seamen's Rest, Prince's Dock, this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission free, but a freewill offering will be taken on behalf of the support of famine orphans.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4-30 p. m., to-day. Business:— (1). The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. (2). Discussion on "Treatment of Cholera." (3) Some Pathological specimens will be exhibited by Dr. Kalapesi. (4). Such other business as may be brought forward by the honorary secretaries.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I. Marine Battalion will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	The Absent-minded Beggar.	Kipling & Sullivan
Overture	Flotte Bursche	Suppe
Siection	Tra By Jury	Sullivan
Valse	Sentiers Fleuris	Waldteufel
Fantasia	Paul Jones	Planquette
Polka	Lorely	Pielke

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening, Brigadier-General Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District, was driving along Gamdavi Road, when a gharry crossed him and he was compelled to pull up. Immediately behind the General's carriage was a double horse brougham belonging to Mr. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, the driver of which was unable to pull up in time. The result of this was that the pole of the brougham struck the General's syce Bheewa Kushna, who was standing at the back of his master's gharry. The syce received injury on his back, and was taken by the General to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

FIRE AND ROBBERY.—About 2 o'clock, yesterday, a fire broke out in the shop belonging to Sarfali Akbarali, a Borah, and situated at Bhindy Bazaar Road. The place was closed as usual on the previous evening and about 2 a. m. a policeman, while on his rounds, noticed some smoke issuing from it, and gave the alarm. The Babulla Tank fire-engine promptly arrived on the scene. The door of the shop was burst open and the fire was put out in about five minutes. The owner estimates the damage at Rs. 1,000, caused partly by fire and partly by water. At 7 a.m. the owner reported to the police the theft of a gold ring, a silver chain and a metal watch and Rs. 70 in cash, in all property, collectively valued at Rs. 102, from two drawers of a table in the above shop.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	5	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsiwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	7	1	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	3	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	34
F Parel, Sewree and [illegible]	0	0	17
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0		9
Total	14	14	153
Total plague deaths to date	79,415	65,917	
Same date last year	35	8	106
Cholera	30	20	

INOCULATION.

The total of Inoculated persons up to 5th Sept. 2,00,638.

Castes and Nationalities.	Week ending 5th Sept., 1900.	From 6th Sept., 1899, up to 5th Sept., 1900.	Since 1st Oct., 1897, up to 5th Sept., 1900.
Brahmins	0	1,349	2,578
Jains	0	1,059	1,322
High Caste Hindus	3	60,255	64,745
Low Caste Hindus	13	82,962	85,093
Mussalmans	0	11,712	21,182
Parsees	1	1,691	8,238
Jews	0	638	774
Europeans	0	238	367
Eurasians	0	238	269
Native Christians	0	1,941	3,179
Other Nationalities	0	1,480	1,725
Unclassified	0	1	651
Total	17	1,63,553	2,00,038

CAMP REPORT.

The weekly return of camps, public and private, from 6 a.m., Saturday, 1st September, to 6 a.m., Saturday, 5th September, shows the total number of doctors remaining to be 44, being 378 less than last week,

HOSPITAL REPORT.

Weekly return of hospitals, public and private for infectious diseases from 6 a.m., Saturday, 1st September, to 6 a.m., Saturday, 8th September:—

ALL HOSPITALS,

Disease.	Last returned.	Admitted.	Transferred.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Plague	47	10	1	5	8	43
Relapsing Fever	54	23	10	24	6	47
Observation	80	58	12	26	13	66
Contacts	22	3	..	12	...	13
Evicts	2	..	..	..	...	2
Small-pox	3	1	..	..	...	4
Cholera	89	19	...	24	12	72

The Kolsa Mohalla Hospital and the Cutchi Memon Hospital have been closed.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

There is very little doubt but that the plague is getting bad in Poona City; though happily its ravages have not made themselves felt in the Cantonment. Some sixty cases have been sent to the General Plague Hospital. We regret to learn that Miss J. E. Wheatley, who for more than three and a half years has been Lady Superintendent of the Plague Nursing Staff, leaves by Saturday's mail for England. During her stay in Poona we have passed through the very worst of our epidemic, and the strain involved in looking after the nursing establishment necessary for such a vast place as the General Plague Hospital ultimately became, must have been very great. In Poona Miss Wheatley made a great many friends, both in the hospital and out of it; and she leaves India, after her long and dangerous spell of work here, followed by the good wishes and grateful thanks of those to whom she was able to render service, and by the kindly thoughts of her many friends, for a safe voyage and a pleasant rest.—"Deccan Herald."

THE Prince of Wales and the Dean and Chapter of Norwich have effected an exchange of the benefice of East Anstey, in the diocese of Exeter, formerly, in the gift of the Prince, and Sherabourne-with-Tring the patronage of which has hitherto been vested in the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. Shernborune is the adjoining parish to Sandringham, and the Prince of Wales has borne the cost of the restoration of its church.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught will leave Ireland this month for a few weeks, and they are going to Balmoral on a visit to the Queen accompanied by their daughters. The Duke has been invited to attend both the German and Austrian autumn manœuvres. The Duke of Connaught is to be asked to succeed the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg as president of the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, Bagshot, of which the Queen is patron.

APPEAL AGAINST INCREASED ASSESSMENT OF PANDAY'S SANITARIUM.

MR. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, delivered judgment yesterday morning, in the suit, in which Mr. Nusserwanji Merwanji Panday and three other trustees of the Panday's Sanitarium at Colaba, appealed against the decision of the Municipal Commissioner to assess the property in question for the general tax. Mr. Raikes, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Moolal, solicitors, appeared for the petitioners and Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., represented the Municipal Commissioner.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said: This is an appeal filed by the Trustees of Sett Merwanjee Framji Panday Charitable Funds against the order of the Municipal Commissioner, declining to exempt certain property belonging to the appellants, situated at Wodehouse Road, Colaba, and known by the name of Merwan Baug, from payment of general tax. The premises consist of a sanitarium, founded and erected by the said Merwanji Framji Panday under the Trust Deeds, dated 19th July 1862 and 24th March, 1875, respectively for the use and residence of Parsees during convalescence. In other words it is a convalescent home. The main question for my consideration is whether the premises, or any part of these, are entitled to exemption under Section 143 of the Municipal Act, as buildings exclusively occupied for charitable purposes. The facts are not really in dispute, and I shall not trouble to set them out in detail, but merely refer to such as it is necessary to state, to explain my conclusions. The first point to be determined, is whether the entire premises should be regarded as one building, or should be dealt with as separate holdings. There is no doubt that with the exception of the stabling and outhouses which stand apart, the premises do form one building under one roof, erected round a rectangular courtyard or garden. At the same time they have been from the commencement treated by the Municipal Commissioner, as separate holdings and have been assessed under separate ward numbers. As so divided they consist of a sanitarium proper, the chairman's quarters, the doctor's quarters, the dispensary and the stables and outhouses. The last named were at one time classed with the chairman's quarters but have, now a separate ward number of their own and are so separately assessed. The five portions of the premises formed the subject of five separate notices from the Municipal Commissioner and might, had the appellants so desired, have formed the subject of five separate appeals. It seems almost unnecessary to discuss the question as Mr. Robertson expressly stated that it suited his purpose better to treat the portions as separate; but I may express an opinion that so far as I am aware, there is nothing in the Act to prevent the Municipal Commissioner from separately assessing portions of one building, and that it is only right and proper that he should do so. To do otherwise might work very great hardship as the use of different portions of a large building, may be entirely distinct and a large building otherwise employed exclusively for charitable purposes might lose its exemption by reason of one small room being put to a different use. If the appellants had filed a separate appeal in respect of each portion, it would necessarily have been treated separately. It would be unfair to treat them otherwise, because the appellants have consolidated their appeal in one. I will therefore deal with the various portions of the premises under their respective ward numbers, treating each as a separate assessment. I will first take the case of the chairman's quarters and the stables. I take these together because they have been taken together before and not because they rest on precisely the same footing, as in my opinion they do not. These two portions apparently in former times assessed under one number. After referring to the decisions given by the Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. Crawley Boevey in 1889 and by Mr. Hart, the late Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, exempting these portions from assessment, his Honour continued. "The question is now raised wether as regards the chairman's quarters and stables, the matter is not *res Judicata* and whether I can now try the issue as to whether they are exempt or not. I am of opinion that it is not *res Judicata* and that I can and must try the issue. On looking carefully at the Sections 156 to 168 inclusive, it will be seen that assessment of properties is an annual affair, and that an assessment completed only hold good for the year for which it is made. It is competent for the Municipal Commissioner in the following or any year to alter or amend it in any way he thinks fit. It is also open to the party considering himself aggrieved to object every year to the assessment and to fill an appeal in this court in respect of it. It is clear that this Court must from year to year, go into the matter *de novo*. If the circumstances have not changed its former decisions may be relied on as a precedent, but the issue must be tried in order to see whether the circumstances have changed or not. The truth is that the real issue is not merely "whether these premises are exempt from assessment, but whether they are exempt from this year's assessment." The admission that the Court must inquire into a possible change of circumstances makes the matter clear. For these reasons I think that Mr. Hart's decision was erroneous and that the question must be gone into afresh. As regards the merits, so far as the chairman's quarters are concerned, I see no reason whatever to differ from the decisions of Mr. Crawley Boevey and Mr. Hart that this portion of the Sanitarium is inclusively occupied for charitable purposes. The only two grounds alleged on the respondent's behalf were that a resident chairman was not necessary and that the accommodation occupied by him was excessive. As to the first ground it was very fully gone into by Mr. Crawley Boevey in 1888, and the circumstances are unchanged after the lapse of twelve years, except that the necessity for resident chairman is now perhaps more urgent than before owing to the large number of inmates occupying the Sanitorium. He has now to control and superintend from 300 to 400 persons, and the evidence is clear that this could not be done with equal efficiency by a non-resident chairman. As to the accommodation provided being excessive there is no evidence of this. Regard must be had to the position and status of the chairman, and it is impossible to say that the accommodation is excessive. I think therefore that as to the chairman's quarters, the appeal must certainly be allowed. The stables stand on a different footing. In the two former appeals it seems to have been taken for granted that they were in the chairman's occupation, although he did not there keep a carriage or horse. Even if that were so, I should feel doubtful as to their exemption, as it is not suggested that a horse and carriage are in any way necessary for the performance of the chairman's duties. The case would very much resemble that of Gambier vs. Lydford 3 E and B 346, where the governor of a prison was held rateable for excess consisting of coachhouse and stabling within the prison. Here however the matter seems clear as the stabling is used for housing the doctor's horse and carriage, which he keeps to enable him to carry on his profession and visit private patients outside the Sanitarium. He keeps the horse and carriage there, it is true by permission of the chairman, but whosoever may be the occupation it cannot be said to be exclusively or at all for the purposes of this charitable institution. For these reasons, the appeal as regards the stables must be dismissed. I now come to the Sanitarium proper, rooms Nos 1 to 60 and 65 and 66, which the Municipal Commissioner has assessed at Rs. 5575. This no doubt is the most important item in the case. It is not suggested that this portion of the Sanitarium is not exclusively occupied for charitable purposes, but it is urged that it must not be deemed to be so, because in respect of these rooms rent is derived. That it a question of fact and must be determined on evidence. In the first place the Trust Deeds under which the Sanitarium is carried do not provide for any payment of rent, though the latter deed does authorise the trustees to charge the inmates a fee on admissions. From 1865 to 1876 no fee was charged. In the latter year the Municipality for the first time imposed halalcore and water taxes and to meet these a fee of one rupee was levied. In 1891 the Municipality increased their charges and the trustees increased the fee, from one to two rupees. The fee is levied in advance on admission and is charged to each inmate. As each inmate has the exclusive use of a room for himself and his family it comes to the same thing as Rs. 2 being charged for each room, but I think it is clear on the evidence that it is not charged by way of rent, but in order to meet the halalcore and water taxes, lighting and sweeping charges, agiary expenses and minor repairs. That it is not rent is plain and I think conclusively that it is not rent; it is not paid as compensation for the occupation of rooms, but to meet certain extraneous charges for the defrayal of which the funds of of the charity are insufficient. It was principally in connection with this point that I enquired why, if the premises are now liable to assessment, were they allowed to remain exempt for four and twenty years? The same question, I find, was asked by Mr. Crawley Boevey, and the same answer was then given that the matter has been overlooked, cannot now hold good. That the Municipal Commissioner has not attempted hitherto to assess the Sanitarium during all these years, does appear to me to raise a strong presumption that the premises were and are properly exempt. On the evidence I have no hesitation whatever in holding that no rent is derived in respect of the Sanitarium proper (or indeed in any part of the premises) and that it must be held to be exempt from payment of the general tax. The next portion is the quarter of the Doctor or as is called in the Trust Deeds, the medical superintendent. This, now I think, seriously contended that a resident medical superintendent is not necessary and proper in such an establishment as this. Should his duties in the Sanitarium do not occupy his full time, still they could not be dispensed with and certainly could not be performed with equal efficiency by a non-resident officer. It is not suggested that the four rooms which he occupy are excessive accomodation, for a gentleman of his position and I must accordingly hold that the doctor's quarters are entitled to exemption. The dispensary and consulting room against stand are different footing. If they were confined to the use of the sanitarium, I should not have much doubt about it, but it is admitted that Dr. Rustomjee uses the consulting room to see his patients, who come from outside and in the dispensary his compounder makes up prescriptions for not only for the Doctors' outside patients, but also for other medical men, who may send their prescriptions there to be made up. The trustees exercise some control over the prices, which he charges for his medicines, but he admits that he makes a profit of about Rs. 50 a month on the dispensary, from which must be deducted, apparently some ten rupees or so for medecines dispensed gratis and Rs. 22 the wages of his compounder. S till this leaves him a small profit. It seems to me clear that under these circumstances not only does he carry on trade or business in the dispensary and consulting room, but also those rooms are clearly not occupied exclusively for the purposes of the charity. I think that they are rightly assessed to the general tax. The appeal will be allowed as to the Sanitarium proper and the chairman's and doctor's quarters. It will be dismissed as to the stables and outhouse's and as to the dispensary and consulting room. The respondent must pay the appellants Rs. 105 for professional costs of this appeal.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

TORTURE TO EXTORT CONFESSION.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAJARAM CHIMAJEE AND FOUR OTHERS.

THESE were appeals from a decision of Mr. S. Pudumjee, Additional Sessions Judge of Satara, who in May last, convicted the five accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession, and sentenced Nos. 1 and 5 to four years' rigorous imprisonment each, and Nos. 2, 3, and 4 to two years' rigorous imprisonment each. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, with Mr. B. A. Bhagvat, appeared for Nos. 1, and 2; and Mr. S. R. Bakhle for No. 5. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate General, with the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge stated, in his finding, that accused Nos. 1 and 2 were brothers, No. 1 being the officiating patel of Mahimanghad; Nos. 3 and 4 were also brothers and the "rakhavaldars" of the same village; while No. 5 was head constable in charge of the police post under which Mahimanghad lies. They were charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Tatya Dada Sonar while extorting from him confession of his guilt in a theft case, but as Tatya died during that process, and the medical evidence showed that the death was due to shock caused by external injuries. The facts were very simple. On the 26th January last, there was a theft at Abai's and at her door was found a pair of goldsmiths' scissors. In order, therefore, to trace the ownership of these scissors, Dada, his son Tatya and another Sonar named Nana, were subjected by the accused Nos. 1, 3, and 4 to beating on the 26th and 27th at various times. While questioning them the name of Husein Shikaldar was given out by one of them as having borrowed the scissors, and he too was subjected to the same treatment. The action of the village police, said the Sessions Judge, showed what a reign of terror ruled the village for two days. On the 28th January, No. 5, the naik came on the scene. He was said to have whipped the deceased thrice. At the second whipping, the deceased, a young man, cried loudly, which brought his father at the gate, but he was driven away immediately. At last deceased was forced to confess, and promised to show the property, which was grain worth about Rs. 2. He was sent out in charge of accused Nos. 2 and 4 by No. 5, as the master of the ceremonies, to see where the property was. They soon returned and complained that deceased was making fools of them. Nos. 1 and 2 made a suggestion that he should be whipped again. All the five accused and one Gungaram who had been accorded a pardon, took deceased out into a prickly pear bush near a step-well; and accused Nos, 1 and 5 ordered the rest to beat him. Nos. 3 and 4 put a stick under deceased's knee-joints, a usual and familiar mode of torture, and Nos. 2 and 3 inflicted injuries on vital parts, which made the deceased roll his eyes and expire. Nos. 1 and 2 then threw the corpse into the adjoining well, and a cry was raised in the village that the deceased had committed suicide. Dada, the deceased's father, when he got the news, ran to the spot and found all the accused actively walking there and trying to give him comfort. There were whispers of violence having been used; but none dared to breathe them aloud, as the patel and the police men concerned in it. The parents sat the whole night in grief at the dhurmsalla close by; and Dada went next day and made a report at another police station of accused Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5 murdering his only son and throwing the body into the well. The medical evidence showed that there were no indications of death caused by drowning. The boy was hit in vital part, and consequently met with his death. Mr. Paduujee convicted all the five accused and sentenced them as mentioned above.

THE HIGH COURT'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving the Court's judgment, said:—We have carefully considered the evidence in this case and the arguments of the learned counsel for accused Nos. 1 and 2 and of the learned pleader for accused No. 5, and we are of opinion that the convictions must be confirmed. As regards the presence of accused Nos. 1 and 2 at the final scene which resulted in the death of Tatya, we think that the evidence of the approver Gangaram is amply corroborated by Laxman, who states that he saw accused No 2 throw a body into the well and accused No. 1 a few paces behind him. It was urged that this evidence was not true because the witness had not told the Mamlatdar when examined by him two days later. But the story was no after-thought for Yedoo told the Mamlatdar on that Tuesday what Laxman had told him. In these circumstances we see no reason for disbelieving Laxman, and think that his omission at first to tell the Mamlatdar all he had seen was probably due to timidity. He says he told Yedoo and Yedoo certainly told the Mamlatdar at a time when it seems most unlikely that evidence had been fabricated. If it were the case that Tatya had jumped into the well, surely the patel would have sent off that night to report to the Chief Constable or the Mamlatdar instead of leaving it to the boy's father, Dada, to go next morning to complain. The death occurred on Sunday, Dada went to report on Monday, the Mamlatdar saw the body taken out that evening and held his enquiry on Tuesday. The argument that Dada in his grief at the loss of his son made random accusations against the accused is inconsistent with the evidence taken on Tuesday by the Mamlatdar. It is not likely that a false story could by that time have been concocted with any appearance of truth considering the class of people who came forward. There is, as pointed out by the Advocate General, no appearance of evidence having been concocted. The witness Babaji, it is true, makes a mistake about the hour and makes no mention of Luxman, but the fact remains that Laxman was mentioned by Yedoo, and though Babaji's statement is evidently inaccurate in many points, it is more probable that his mistakes were due to stupidity than to intentional falsehood. It was urged that Gangaram's evidence was inconsistent with that of Dada and Ranji and it is very likely that he has not given correctly all the details of Tatya's ill-treatment; but that the main features of it are correct there seems no reason to doubt. Having regard to the medical evidence it appears certain that Tatya met his death by violence and the evidence of Luxman, not withstanding the inconsistencies of his previous statement to the Mamlatdar, is so strongly corroborated by Yedoo that we think the Sessions Judge was right in believing that accused Nos 1 and 2 took part in the torture. Had No. 1 been innocent as patel he could not have refrained from making an immediate report and taking the necessary steps to obtain an investigation instead of leaving the matter to Dada. It was urged that accused No. 2 was in no way interested in the enquiry into the theft case, and was on bad terms with his brother, but the evidence against him seems as strong as against accused No. 1. If he had not been there it was unlikely that he would have been named by Dada in his first complaint. The evidence of Nana, Manik and Hoosen was confused, but there is nothing to lead us to doubt that it is substantially true. Ranji's evidence though inaccurate is probably truthful so far as it goes. In the case of accused No. 5 the corroboration of Gangaram is supplied by the statements of Nana, Manik and Hoosen. The latter did not mention the name of accused No. 5 to the Mamlatdar, but the omission was probably due to confusion or fear. Ranji mentions having seen him at the temple. Mr. Bakhle drew our attention to discrepancies about the time in the statements of these witnesses, but it may well be that they have forgotten the exact sequence of events on that day when they must have been alarmed and excited. We are unable to believe the evidence for the defence of witnesses 48, 9 and 50 who state that Tatya jumped into the well. The medical evidence as to the appearance of the corpse seems inconsistent with this evidence. It is unlikely that the injuries to the vital parts were caused after death or that the punctured wound which was noticed at the time of the inquest was occasioned by the sickle with which the body was drawn out of the water. If the boy had jumped into the well the matter must have reached the ears of the Naik who could not have treated the occurrence with indifference. We think then that Tatya's death was occasioned by violence and that the Sessions Judge has rightly found that the three appellants took part in it. As a Court of revision we now after hearing the Advocate General and Mr. Bhagwat and Mr. Bakhle, enhance the sentences by directing that accused Nos. 1 and 5 be each transported for ten years and accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 be rigorously imprisoned each for five years.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 17.

Monday's observations show that the barometer has been steady or has risen slightly except in Orissa, North Ganjam and Central Provinces, where it has fallen slightly to briskly. Storm in the Bay yesterday has crossed Orissa Coast and is central near Balasore. It is a feeble diffused disturbance with pressure about one-seventh inch in defect. In central area it has given moderate to heavy rain in Orissa, North Ganjam and eastern districts of Central Provinces. Raipur has received five-an-half inches, Cuttack three, Sambalpur, and Gopalpure, one only. Little rain has fallen in other parts of the Peninsula. Rain continues in Burma and Bengal and has extended into east of North-West Provinces. Kendat has received five inches, Moulmein four, Mergui three, Silchar two, and Allahabad one-and-half. Temperature is in excess over the greater part of the North-West, Western and Central India and the Peninsula. It is in defect in Burma, Lower Bengal and east coast of the Peninsula.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 17th SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar—Looks like clearing up. Cotton healthy. Food-grains doing well. Rapeseed being sown. Gingelly flourishing. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Ferozepore—Bright, no sign of rain. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather. Crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants ready for picking. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants slightly damaged by too much rain.

Agra.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy, but no rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton prospects much improved.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton healthy.

Broach.—Cloudy and sunny. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton healthy. Food-grains and all crops doing well,

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain, Cotton sowing begun.

Bhavnagar—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants showing bolls. Absence of rain causes anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Sholapur—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Hubli—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bellary—Cotton plants look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding. Considerable improvement in crops perceptible.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

	Byculla. Engl'ade. In. Cts.	In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts
Previously registered	69 32	70 77	69 63	55 55
Monday, 17th "	0 17	0 11	0 23	0 43
Total	69 49	70 91	69 86	65 98
Total fall to 17th Sept., 1899	29 51	34 54	39 30	34 55
Total fall to 17th Sept. 1898	79 39	76 49	78 90	71 08

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	58 85
From 6 a.m. 16th Sept. to 6 a.m. 17th Sept.	0 5
Total	58 90

THANA.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	80 54
Sunday, 16th Sept, 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.	0 1
Total	80 55
Total fall to 16th Sept., 1899	40 16

Sunday, 6-30 p.m.—There were two deaths from plague in Mahagiri yesterday. Two cases of plague are reported in Tembi to day. The weather is clear to-day at Thana.

MATHERAN.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	215 40
Saturday, 15th September	0 17
Total	215 57

DAMAUN.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	82 52
Saturday, 15th September	0 1
Total	82 53
Total up to 15th September, 1899	28 83

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The return of rainfall as registered at 8-30 a.m., on the 15th September:—

	Bhavnagar Para. In. ct.	Dhola. In. ct.	Jetalsar. In. ct.
Previous total	29 57	22 44	38 55
Rainfall on the 15th Sept.	1 33	0 38	0 5
Total up to date	30 93	23 2	38 60

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 17TH OF SEPTEMBER.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·688	S	1	98·6	80·9	73	...	14·18	-2·40
Sirsa	29·699	NNE	2	93·3	?	84	...	8·40	-3·61

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE
ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO
AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND
CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES
AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,
27 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

DECORATE YOUR
HOUSES!
COATS-OF-ARMS, CRESTS, MONOGRAMS,
FLORAL BADGES,
AND ALL SORTS OF
ARTISTIC AND ELEGANT DESIGNS
ENGRAVED AND
EMBOSSED
ON PLAIN AND COLOURED
WINDOW GLASSES AND DOOR PANELS
FOR THE
INTERIOR AND OUTWARD DECORATION
OF
Palaces, Bungalows, Boudoirs, Masonic Lodges,
Churches, Houses, and Public
Institutions
IN
PERMANENT TRANSPARENT PROCESS.
WINDOW GLASS } is used to tone excess of light, to beautify the interior,
DECORATION } to shut out an unpleasant prospect,
IS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL,
THE MOST PERMANENT,
THE MOST EFFECTIVE,
SAMPLES OF VARIOUS DESIGNS AT OUR SHOW ROOMS.
ESTIMATES GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

P. D. KANGA AND COMPANY,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
No. 16, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

CHUBB PATENT SAFE
preserves its contents
ABSOLUTELY UNINJURED.
55, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne,
July 20th, 1898.

Messrs. CHUBB & SON'S LOCK & SAFE Co., Ltd.,
128, Queen Victoria Street, London.

DEAR SIR,—You will doubtless have observed the report of the great fire at Sunderland.

We sent out Mr. Hastie there to try and get information about any of your Safes. We are glad to say that he discovered a large one of your manufacture on the premises of W. Wade & Son, 220, High Street, Indiarubber and Guttapercha Merchants. This had been in very intense heat, and was covered with debris

After a little trouble they managed to open the safe with the keys, and to the delight of the owners, their papers were found ABSOLUTELY UNINJURED.

We are, yours faithfully,
For Henry Walker & Son, Ltd.,
J. G. WALKER, Managing Director,

Illustrated PRICE LISTS of CHUBB'S SAFES free on application to

EDALJEE PESTONJEE,
Bombay Agent,
7, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST
INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.,
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLIOATE
LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened fully steady after the holidays and a considerable amount of business has been put through to-day both in Bank paper and bills, more especially for the new year with two Banks offering to sell ready Telegraphic at 1s. 3 15-16d., this soon became the general rate, and with some Banks at 1s. 3 31-32d. Demand was going. In Credits a very fair supply of Bills came out for May at 1s. 4 3-16d., while 1s. 4 5-32d. was accepted for the Mail.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand ,,	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 Months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
,, ,, Francs	1693-4
Shanghai 30 days' sight	Rs. 204 1-2
Hongkong ,,	,, 152
Japan	,, 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 96 per cent. for ready and Rs. 96-15 for the settlement and with very little business doing during the day rates declined 1-16th for both positions.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is quiet with on changes to report of any importance from previous quotations.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

	Rs.
Public Deposits at the Head Office...	Inc. 5,29,329
,, ,, ,, Branches	,, 2,91,683
Other ,, ...	...Dec. 7,79,980
Government Securities	,, 22,927
Other authorised ,, ...	No change
Loans	...Dec. 7,64,931
Bills discounted and purchased	... ,, 50,452
Balances with other Banks ...	... Inc. 34,171
Cash	,, 8,34,253

FREIGHTS.—The market is firm and tonnage is wanted for November, December and January by dealers.

A steamer is reported taken up by speculators, one picked port for October, but the rate has not transpired.

COALS.—The market is as strong as ever but with little doing, any ready or rear lots being quickly bought up at full rates.

SEEDPORE.—There is some enquiry for this coal for October and November, sellers quoting Rs. 15-8 and for next year Rs. 15-4.

WHEAT.—The market is quiet at Rs. 4-8-6 for new crop. White Delhi, September, rates are unchanged at Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-1.

LINSEED—SEEDS.—The market is steady, or at Rs. 10-10-0.

RAPESEED.—Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 7-10 is quoted for Brown Cawnpore in a firm market with Yellow at Rs. 8.

CASTORSEED.—The market is steadier at Rs. 40-8 with some enquiry for local consumption.

POPPYSEED.—In a quiet market there is a slight enquiry at Rs. 8-4.

COTTON.—There has been more doing in the Cotton Market to-day, and prices have hardened up under the influence of the advance reported from the other side. Some 4,000 bales of ready cotton have changed hands at Colaba this morning, and about 2,000 bales of New Crop. Ready Broach has been bought at Rs. 230. Compta H. S. at Rs. 230. Karanjas F. G. M. G. at Rs. 222 to Rs. 225 per candy and New Bengals for December-January Fine at Rs. 213 with Liverpool guarantee. F. G. Khandeish, January, at Rs. 216 and Fine M. G. secured at Rs. 214 per candy. Stock holders are now more difficult to deal with as the stock is now falling rapidly.

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay last Saturday :—
Compta and Dharwar ... 78 bales.

Summary of Daily Arrivals of produce into Bombay, on Saturday :—

Wheat	1,555 cwts.
Linseed	405 ,,
Rapeseed	1,029 ,,
Gingellyseed	452 ,,
Poppyseed	1,043 ,,
Groundnuts	... ,,
Castorseed	2,033 ,,
Rice	23,590 ,,
Myrabollams	805 ,,

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 12th September, as compared with the statement of 5th September :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 5. Rs.	Sept. 12. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,001	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	51,83,633	57,10,460
Do. at Branches	27,06,369	29,97,392
Other Deposits	463,06,708	4,60,26,778
Post Bills	9,031	9,271
Credits undrawn	19,59,110	17,98,532
Rs...	736,61,829	735,43,033
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	78,52,568	78,29,641
Other authorised Securities	27,22,255	27,22,255
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	67,65,820	66,16,393
Loans do. do.	185,25,986	177,60,055
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	83,16,412	82,66,000
Dead Stock	3,98,742	3,98,742
Stamps and Stationery	17,046	18,063
Balances with other Banks	3,78,903	4,13,074
Cash	286,83,557	295,17,810
Rs...	736,61,829	735,43,033

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's s s Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain G Sartorio, cleared yesterday for China, with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

THE s s Æolus, 1,845 tons, Captain W Kirkwood, which arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Akyab, 28th August, brought a cargo of rice.

THE s s Afghan, 1,439 tons, Captain J Tenlon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, 3rd September, with a cargo of sugar, and 18 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line s s Aston Hall, 2,323 tons, Captain C McFee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 29th August, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE hired transport Dwarka, 753 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Sierra Leone, which port she left on the 19th August via Cape Town and Seychelles en route.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1,095 tons, Captain K B Kedslie, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Rangoon, 31st August, brought a cargo of rice. During the voyage she experienced strong monsoon in the Bay of Bengal round Ceylon and up to Quilon, from thence fine weather. She will sail to-day for Akyab in ballast.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
17	H M S Sphinx ...	Phillips ...	Muscat, Sept 13
	Afghan s ...	Tenlon ...	Mouritius, Sept 3
	Dwarka (Transport)	Rothwell ...	Sierra-Leone, Aug 19
	Aston Hall s ...	McFee ...	Liverpool, Aug 20
	Croydon s ...	Butler ...	Rangoon, Aug 26

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Bormida s ...	Sartorio ...	China

The steamer Byculla, Captain Kedslie, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Akyab.

The steamer Sydney, entered for loading yesterday, for China, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 17.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—590 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 97 bales hides and skins H M Abba; 80 cwt coir yarn D Manockjee and Co; 5 tons brass ingots John E Mennitt; 132 bales hides and skins W and AGrah m and Co; 24 bales hides E D Sassoon and Co; 20 bales hides B Esmail; 3 tons old copper and brass John E Mennitt; 28 bales hides E Joosub; 33 bales hides Rustomjee M Kooka; 6 cwt indigo C Toolsidas; 2 cwt ivory N Meani and Co; 18 bales carpets G H Mahomed; 79 bales hides and skins Ewart Latham and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 18th September.

E (Cyclist) Company—The Company will take part in a Route March and Manœuvres with the Bombay Light Horse on Thursday the 20th instant, Fort Members will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 6-15 a.m. and Byculla Members outside the Byculla Club at 6-10 a.m.

By Order,
R. W. L. DUNLOP, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th September.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—
No 1 Company, Town Hall Compound, to-day and Thursday at 6-45 a.m., 40 pr R M L Gun drill and Laying.
No 2 Company, Nesbit Road Head Quarters, to-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m., 40 pr R M L Gun drill and Laying.
2. There will be a Lecture by the Adjutant on Gunnery at the Club on Wednesday (to-morrow) at 6-45 p.m.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE (2 TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GRANT—September 13, at Madras, the wife of Percy R Grant, of a son (prematurely).

DEATHS.

BAPTISTE—September 13, at Calcutta, Georgina, widow of the late Anthony Baptiste, Printer and Publisher, Calcutta Exchange Gazette, aged 67.

GARDINER—September 12, at Cocanada, suddenly, Robert Stuart, youngest son of Archibald and Maggie Gardiner, aged 5 years.

HENDERSON—September 6, at Madras, Ella Beatrice, the loving wife of Geo W Henderson, Joypore (Vizagapatam) Forest Department, aged 27 years and 24 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1900.

THE recent naval manœuvres at Home have had one satisfactory result. An important re-organisation of the British reserve squadron is to be made in October with the view of strengthening the defence of the Channel. That a considerable re-organisation of the home naval defences is needed is shown by a writer in the current "Blackwood." Although it is now the aim to have every ship in the Fleet Reserve thoroughly equipped in all respects, the arrangements for manning our fleet are still largely based on the conditions of a hundred and fifty years ago. In those days the Admiralty allowed about three months to get a fleet ready for sea after a declaration of war, and thus there was time for the crews to become fairly efficient and for mutual confidence to be established between officers and men. To-day, however, should war break out, and the coasts of England be threatened our fleet would hardly have three days for preparation. The moral is that all should be ready before the declaration of war. But before we can attain the condition of constant preparedness which is necessary we shall have to make considerable changes in the system under which a large number of ships are kept in time of peace without crews. As everyone knows full well, hastily-manned ships cannot compare in efficiency with those that have been some months in commission. Yet it is on ships hurriedly manned with scratch crews that we shall have to depend in the home waters in the event of the sudden outbreak of war. In that emergency the Mediterranean Fleet, which is in strength inferior to the French and Russian fleets in the same waters, would, in the opinion of certain experts, have to be reinforced by the Channel Squadron, an arrangement which would leave us dangerously weak in coast defence. The alternative would be to send a portion of the Channel Squadron to the Mediterranean, keeping the rest at home, reinforced by the battle-ships to be found in the dockyards practically ready for sea but not quite complete in all particulars. Though that seems to be the only possible solution of the difficulty, to what a position does it reduce us! While we would have in the Mediterranean a fine body of ships under Admirals who knew the capacity of each, the Admiral, commanding the Channel Squadron would have half his ships replaced by vessels hastily commissioned. The Reserve Fleet would certainly have to be used to reinforce the Channel Squadron, but, exclaims the critic, "What a sorry reinforcement." While the Channel Squadron consists of our newest and best ships under smart and rising young officers and is in every sense efficient for its purpose, the Reserve Fleet hardly deserves such a dignified title, consisting as it does of a number of old-fashioned vessels, lacking in speed and comparatively ill-armed. The Channel Squadron is constantly exercised at sea in company, and besides learning to work together, a strong spirit of comradeship is established between the officers and men and their fellows in other ships. But the almost out-of-date vessels of the Reserve Fleet are for ten months out of the twelve isolated from each other, "not fully manned, rusting in out-of-the-way harbours, whilst the Admiral who should command them is not with the ships at all, but with his legs under a table at the Admiralty."

The class of vessels which are officially designated "harbour ships" on the Home station do not as a rule favour the development of the best type of officer. The smart officer does not stay long in the "gobby" fleet; usually he finds that a year at the most suffices for him, and he departs to a sea-going vessel where his energy and smartness find more scope. It is, however, beginning to be recognised that a harbour ship is somewhat of an anomaly, and shore barracks have been established in substitution for some which have been abolished. What seems to be urgently needed is an increase in the number of sea-going ships and consequently of the number of officers and men at sea. Of the 114,000 officers, men and boys on the active list of the navy less than half are distributed in sea-going vessels. There are no fewer than 63,000 either in harbour ships or ashore. It is no doubt an advantage that after a man has served some time afloat, he should have a period ashore, but it is obviously necessary that the earlier years of his service should be spent at sea. Yet it appears on an average that the first ten years of a British tar's service are made up of about six years only at sea and four years ashore or on harbour service. The record of the officers is better, for the reason that midshipmen and sub-lieutenants are never sent to the harbour craft and no lieutenant who is anxious to rise cares to serve on them if he can at all avoid it. It is not difficult to understand the reviewer when he says that the removal of the men in sea-going ships from the control and influence of their officers is a very serious evil. The senior lieutenants in the harbours and depots are, we are told, usually men who have fallen behind in the struggle for promotion and are not at all likely to develop good qualities in the men placed under them. There are scarcely any executive officers in the great naval barracks, but there is a much better condition of things in the gunnery schools where early promotion is the reward of smartness and efficiency. According to the naval officer whose views are before us it is not only necessary that the Blue-jacket should spend much more of his time at sea, but the Marine instead of being more widely separated from the seaman should be allowed to undertake more of those duties which tend to make the Blue-jacket the "handy man" he is. It is admitted that the corps of Marines attracts excellent material, and useful as they are on board ship they might be made more so. In common with the Blue-jacket and the stoker they need more service at sea and the only way in which that can be brought about is by increasing the number of sea-going ships. The objection to this that might be raised on the ground of expense is dismissed by the writer in view of the advantages that would accrue. Ships deteriorate as rapidly in reserve as in commission; men have to be paid when in barracks as when serving at sea, and it is, he considers, misplaced parsimony to save a few thousands under the heads of coal and stores while the crew are rusting in barracks. A limited number of officers at present on half-pay would have to be placed on full-pay but as it is absolutely imperative in these days that officers should be kept up to the mark the half-pay system is utterly indefensible.

There is, however, one great difficulty to be overcome before more vessels can be sent to sea, and that is the dearth of officers. There are not enough officers available to commission the ships now in the Fleet Reserve, not to mention the vessels undergoing extensive repairs or in course of completion. During the annual manœuvres only a bare sufficiency of lieutenants can be got together for a proportion of the ships in reserve, and, says the expert, if we must commission every ship fit to fight, not only would the actual number be insufficient but in more ways than one they would often be the scrapings of the service. And yet, as the critic points out, it is on these home ships that the first brunt of war would probably fall. Some new system of apportioning officers to the various ships should therefore be devised instead of the present under which officers in an emergency would have to be hurriedly drafted off to vessels with which they are unfamiliar. We can agree with the expert who says that the distribution and appointments of our officers should be arranged with a distinct view to possible complications and that on every station, and most important of all, at Home, all should be prepared for any emergency. It may be asked where is the increase of sea-going ships to come from. The reviewer points to those in harbour fit to fight which could be sent to sea, while there is also a good number available in the Fleet Reserve. In regard to the manning of vessels, too, there is room for considerable improvement. The present system of paying off and distributing men after a period of service on a foreign station leads to the result that shipmates rarely find themselves serving together in a second commission. The company of a newly-commissioned ship consists too often of a gathering of strangers, and time is required for the crew to shake down. To remedy the obvious defects of such an arrangement it is suggested that when a ship's company returns home after the usual term of service on a foreign station, they should all be drafted to one depot, the officers accompanying them. The presence of smart officers at the depots would improve those establishments, and a great advantage in this arrangement would be having organised crews ready for every available ship without interfering with the necessary detachment of individuals for special courses. A large majority of the crew would be kept together and if, when they were sent to sea again, their number had to be increased by drafts, a small ship's company could be absorbed in this way. Thus a new ship could be manned by a thoroughly organised crew, bound together by previous service and with mutual confidence between officers and men. A ship so manned would attain in a week the efficiency that under the present system it takes two months to accomplish. In these critical days, time in this respect is as valuable as money, ships and men.

XENOPHON said that "sportsmen are your only good citizens." It is not necessary to go quite so far as this, but it is true that among the best citizens are the best sportsmen. Last week was notable for two important sporting events in the Bombay Presidency—the return Presidency match at Poona and the Golf Championship meeting at Nasik. The former marks the close of the cricket campaign, and the season of reflection, of gentle sadness, of sweet regrets, comes earlier to the cricketer than to other sportsmen. The Poona game serves as a further illustration of the uncertainty of cricket, for after appearing to be in a hopeless position the uphill game played by the Englishmen would probably have resulted in the defeat of the Parsees had time permitted. The Presidency team was not representative of its full strength, and here again it is a question of the weaker vessels confounding the mighty. Captain Douglas, Messrs. Jardine, Raikes and Cheetham were absent, while the Parsees were reinforced by Mistri, the finest all round Indian cricketer. The Presidency in the first innings were dismissed for the meagre total of 119, against which their opponents ran up a formidable score of 336, Mistri compiling 88 in finished style. The Parsees can be pardoned if they felt confident of victory, but the all-round dogged determination of the Englishmen proved stronger than their attack, powerful as it was. Sale, who showed very fine cricket in the Bombay match, and Greig laid the foundation of a big score, and every man did something, special praise being due to Tandy and Drysdale. The Parsees had 182 to get to win, but when time was called they had lost six of their best batsmen for 103 runs. It is improbable that the remaining batsmen could have made the balance of runs, and thus in face of tremendous odds the Presidency eleven covered themselves with honour. With regard to the Golf Meeting at Nasik it was remarkable for the success of Mr. W. P. Pechey, who carried off every prize except one. The attendance was a large one and included all the Bombay and Poona scratch men, with the exception of Messrs. Fischer and Marshall, but their efforts served only as an additional illustration of how far Mr. Pechey is ahead of all. The condition of the course is worse than usual, and this made the short accurate play extremely difficult. Golf is played chiefly in the air and not along the ground, but the only way to approach the greens at Nasik is by running up to the hole with a cleek. Pitch shots were futile, for it was uncertain which direction the ball would take after the drop, and probably the reason for such high scores arises from the rough approaches and the uneven surface of the greens. These difficulties were, of course, surmounted by Mr. Pechey, but even he declared that the short play was extremely difficult. However, it is hoped great improvement will be made in the state of the course ere the next annual meeting comes round, and let us hope by then Mr. Pechey may find a foeman who will draw out his highest skill.

THE Treason Bill has passed the Committee stage in the Cape Parliament, and has now to come for the third reading. The "objects and reasons" for this measure are to provide for the indemnity of the military authorities against any proceedings which might be instituted against them hereafter on account of acts done under the operation of martial law, to constitute a special tribunal for the trial of rebel ringleaders and principal political offenders; to establish special commissions for the trial of the rank-and-file of the rebels, with power to disfranchise for five years all those found guilty of rebellion; and to legalise the payment of compensation to those who have suffered direct loss during the war in consequence of the acts of the enemy or rebels, or of the military authorities in the course of their operations. The speeches for and against, at the time of the introduction of the Bill were reproduced in our columns. It is principally with regard to the treatment of rebels that the House has been divided, and on this subject protracted and earnest debates have taken place. The punishment provided for rebels, the loss for five years of the power to vote—a disability we in India suffer under for ever and aye, for no offence at all. It is leniency exemplified. The Opposition plausibly maintained that for every rebel disfranchised a dozen more rebels are made. The Bond Party, from whose ranks this cry has arisen, is not afraid of this. What appeals to them is the fact that ten thousand voters will be struck off the voters' lists, and their power in the land broken. What the Afrikander Bond wants is that every man who has fought against his country shall be pardoned It is unreasonable to expect it, though it is not necessary to demand "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." Posterity will marvel at the moderation of the Cape Parliament. The leniency of the Bill is condemned on the one hand and its severity on the other. We may take it, therefore, that it meets the views of the coolest and wisest heads in the Cape Parliament and that is all that is necessary to recommend it.

THE Intelligence Branch of the Quarter-master General's Department at Simla has issued a supplement to the recently published Short Military Report on the Province of Chi-li. This comprises a short note on the operations of the Allied forces in Chi-li in 1860, and another on the operations of the British cavalry in the province during August and September, 1860. For purposes of comparison the supplement is useful. The French and British Governments in that year entered into an alliance for the purpose of enforcing the stipulations of their respective treaties and while the former Power was to put ten thousand men into the field, the latter was to send seven thousand. Not only were the respective strengths different from what they are to-day, but their armament was of another sort. The French force consisted of two infantry regiments, the Chasseurs, a few troopers mounted on Japanese ponies, and some rifled cannon, in all five thousand men. Our own forces numbered fourteen thousand men and we sent some mountain batteries and a small siege train. We did all that was necessary. There are now roughly 54,000 men to carry out a similar task. Our own men number close on nine thousand. The Royal palaces and pleasure gardens at Peking were destroyed and Lord Elgin entered Peking in great state, to sign the treaty of peace. It only took five months to bring China to its senses. Now with almost three times the number of men, it has taken us as long, and we are not much nearer a settlement than we were at the beginning. The chief lessons learnt from that campaign must not now be lost sight of. The first is the value of the Chinese coolie corps, the second the readiness with which the inhabitants brought in supplies when confidence was established; the third that notwithstanding their personal bravery the undisciplined Chinese cannot stand against a properly drilled European force, and that they very soon lose heart after the first defeat. The fourth lesson is that the climate of Northern China in both summer and winter is extraordinarily healthy. Finally, the Quarter-Master General's Department learnt the necessity for supplying warm clothing for wear during an autumn campaign and the supplement sets these forth for the enlightenment and guidance of the staff now in the neighbourhood of Peking.

THE P. and O. Company s.s. Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 7th instant, left Aden at 9 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

LAST night a concert took place in the Town Hall in aid of the funds of the Station Hospital, Colaba. There was a large audience who thoroughly enjoyed the programme. A fuller report will appear in our next edition.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice G. C. Whitworth who has been appointed to act as a judge of the High Court, during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, took his seat yesterday with the Chief Justice, on the Appellate Side. In the other division Court on the same side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade sat with the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe. The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty presided in one of the Courts on the Original Side.

WE understand that there is no foundation whatever in the rumour which has gained currency through a vernacular paper that Dr. John Pollen, LL.D., the Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Revenue, is to proceed on leave.

AT the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, delivered judgment in the appeal filed by the Trustees of the Panday's Parsee Sanitarium at Colaba, against the Municipal Commissioner for assessing the building for the general tax. His Honour said that with regard to the chairman's quarters the question was not "res judicata" as assessment of properties was an annual affair and the decision of the late Mr. Hart on the point was erroneous. However, the chairman's occupation of a part of the building was entirely for charitable purposes and was entitled to exemption from payment of the general tax. With reference to the stables his Honour held that they stood on a different footing, as they were used for stabling the doctor's horse and carriage, which he had kept to carry his profession and visit private patients. The appeal in respect of that part of the building was therefore dismissed. Coming to the Sanitarium proper his Honour held that it was entitled to exemption, as no rent was derived. The appeal in respect of the Doctor's quarters was also allowed. With regard to the dispensary and consulting room, his Honour said that they were not entitled to exemption under the Act, as the dispensary was used for making up prescriptions for other medical men and Dr. Rustomji utilised the consulting room to see the outside patients and derived a small profit. The respondant was ordered to pay the appellants Rs. 105 as professional costs.

MAJOR PENNELL, 1st Dragoon Guards, continues A.-D.-C. to Sir Antony MacDonnell for an extra year.

THE rate of exchange for the China dollar for the quarter commencing 1st October has been fixed at two shillings.

MAJOR ROBINSON, R. A., officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Mhow, vice Colonel Plowden, Commanding at Peshawar.

ALL officers on leave from India employed in South Africa will return shortly, fresh leave to England being granted only to those medically unfit.

THE last batch of siege-train bullocks, orders for the detention of which were issued on Friday, will now be shipped for China immediately.

SANCTION has been accorded to the permanent retention in the service of Mr. H. G. Trurie as chief draughtsman of the Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay.

THE Accounts branch of the Public Works Department will not arrive in Calcutta till the middle of November, as all budgets will be prepared, if possible, in Simla, this year.

FIELD howitzers for India will in future be of the pattern adopted for the Home service. The formation of two batteries of 5·4 weapons for India will be proceeded with at once.

WHILE the Zyathlay is employed as hospital ship the Maharaja of Gwalior pays the entire cost of her maintenance, including the salaries of the establishment. She left Calcutta on Monday.

IT is now understood that the usual office establishments of the Government of India Secretariat will move to Calcutta for the cold weather as plague has not shown any marked increase this month.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 25th August, 1900, shows, a decrease on the corresponding week of 1899 of 230,299 maunds and Rs. 64,623 in the earnings.

ACCORDING to a Madras telegram the Mahant of Tirupathi was shot dead on Saturday evening. Foul play is suspected. A suit was pending against the deceased in the District Court of North Arcot to deprive him of the Mahantship.

NEWS received from the War Office states that the question of replacing invalids and time-expired men under orders to be sent Home from India is now under consideration. Until it is settled what drafts will be despatched from England, no steps will be taken to charter vessels on this side.

THERE are now only 3,879,000 persons on famine relief, a drop of nearly half a million having occurred during the last week. The main decreases reported are—in the Central Provinces 200,000, Hyderabad 78,000, Bombay and Sind 52,000, Rajputana 32,000, and the Punjab 22,000

THE death occurred at the Colombo General Hospital, on Monday night, of N. J. Beart, one of the Boer prisoners who had arrived in the Mongolian on Sunday. The deceased was suffering from a very severe attack of enteric fever. Beart was a Free Stater, only 24 years of age.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 4th August amounts to Rs. 4,620, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,269. Total earnings from 1st July to 4th August are Rs. 24,399, showing an increase of Rs. 5,141.

ORDERS have been issued for drafts of 2 British officers, 1 Subadar, 1 Jemadar, 5 Havildars, 5 Naiks and 88 sepoys, to be despatched to China for each of the following regiments :—7th Bengal Infantry, 26th Bombay Infantry, 1st Sikh Infantry, and 24th Punjab Infantry. These are intended to complete existing and future casualties in the 1st Brigade.

THE re-organisation of the Ordnance Department has been sanctioned as follows :—Henceforth there will be two Inspectors-Generals and two Deputy Inspectors-Generals, while an appointment of Deputy Assistant Director-General will be created. Colonels Campbell and Stanbridge remain Inspectors-General and Lieutenant-Colonel Fixoll and Major Dunsterville revert as Deputy Inspectors-General.

IT is not likely that the Punjab Government will announce the principles and conditions on which the colonisation of waste lands to be connected with the Jhelum Canal will be arranged until early next year. It has been settled, however, that capitalist grants—or reward grants—will only be given to persons who deserve well of Government by reason of their services, whether paid or honorary; and an indispensable qualification will be that recipients must be connected by birth or family with the Punjab.

THE cholera returns for the Central Provinces for the second half of August show a very satisfactory decrease in the mortality. The cases are shown as 5,064 in number; and the deaths were 2,993, as against 4,852 in the previous fortnight. This gives a decrease in the number of deaths of 1,859 or just about 40 per cent. There is a decrease in all districts except Balaghat and Chanda, where the figures remain practically unaltered. The decrease in Nimar, where the epidemic was most severe, is very marked. The number of cases fell from 1,296 to 459 and the deaths from 683 to 292.

A COMMITTEE is about to meet at Simla to discuss the revision of the shooting pass regulations. The committee will consist of three military and three civilian members. The former will be the Adjutant General (Sir E. Ellis), Lieutenant Colonel Capper and Captain F. Daniell. The civilian members will be the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh (who will act as chairman), Mr. H. G. Hardy, Commissioner of Lucknow and Colonel Montgomery (Commissioner of Rawalpindi) Mr. Lason, Home Department, will act as secretary to the committee. The revised rules, as prepared by the committee, will then be submitted for sanction to the Government of India.

ONE of the most satisfactory features of the present monsoon is that it has given abundant rain to Rajputana, where drought is always severely felt. The tanks upon which the cultivators depend so largely are now in many parts described as not merely full but brimming over, and this has not been the case for several years past. A large number of new tanks have been built as famine works, and thus the country is better off as regards its water-supply than before the famine came. The people have suffered deeply and their cattle have perished by the thousand, but they can look forward confidently now to good harvests. The rain this week has been as welcome as it was unexpected, and it will serve to put fresh spirit into the sorely-tried Rajputs.

THE year 1899-1900 was apparently a record one for the Oriental College, Lahore, the number of students on the rolls, 164, being the highest in any year since 1887-88. There are so many scholarships and stipends to be got in this institution, that it is a wonder the attendance does not double at least. For instance, over 42 per cent. of the students are either scholarship holders or stipendiaries; and in addition to this the fee for each student who reads for examinations leading up to degrees is only one rupee a month. Those who read in the school department pay one anna in every rupee from their scholarships, likewise students preparing for the Oriental Titles Examinations. This is practically free education; and it is not suprising to find that in return for an expenditure of Rs. 31,000, the sum realised from fees is just over Rs. 500 a year. Not content with this, a Fellow of the University recently proposed an increase in the value of stipends on account of "the prevalent scarcity." The results of the teaching as judged from examinations, are again good; candidates from this college for the various tests of the University more than holding their own with candidates from similar well-organised colleges at Jeypore, Hyderabad and Gwalior.

SEVERAL apprentices at law in Madras have forwarded a petition to the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court, with reference to the Notification of the Court amending the rules for the admission of Vakils. In this petition they state that at the time they entered on their apprentice course they were not aware that they had to pass another examination before qualifying for enrolment as Vakils and that to compel them to obtain 50 per cent. of the total marks at that examination, which has now been fixed as the minimum for a pass, is a hardship. They further state that, as only one great examination is to be held in a year, "the apprentices' course will practically be prolonged indefinitely till they secure the high minimum, and suggest that quarterly examinations may be held. They also request that the examination may be dispensed with altogether on the apprentice obtaining a certificate from the practitioner under whom he serves that he has a competent knowledge of procedure and practice. If this cannot be granted, the petitioners ask that the apprentices articled this year prior to April 10th, before the Notification appeared, be exempted, from its operation.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

A WARNING FROM SIR ROBERT HART.

AMERICAN CAVALRY GOING TO THE HILLS.

RUSH FOR ACCOMMODATION AT TIENTSIN.

RUSSIAN REVERSE IN MANCHURIA.

FIGHT BETWEEN GERMANS AND BOXERS.

LI HUNG CHANG'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

Sir Robert Hart has warned the foreign Commanders that the Chinese are concentrating against the Peking and Tientsin communications.

The American Cavalry were leaving Peking on the 12th inst., for the western hills where the summer quarters of the Legations are situated.

A despatch, dated Tientsin, 14th instant, states that the different Nations represented there are scrambling for buildings in view of wintering. The selling and renting of buildings in the British concession has been prohibited.

The Russian Legation at Peking withdraws to Tientsin which will be the head-quarters of the Russian troops.

A portion of the Russian garrison is marching overland to Manchuria where the Russians have sustained reverses.

A telegram to the "Standard" from Shanghai says that the subordination of British Officers to the Russians and Japanese is injurious to the morale of the Indian troops.

The Russians have suspended work on the Peking railroad, thereby increasing the complications.

The Germans report having fought an engagement with a heavy force of Boxers to the West of Peking on the 13th and lost 20 men.

General Hoepfner with a force of 2,000 Germans left Peking on the 10th inst. to attack the Boxers at Lianghsiang on the Paoting-fu Railway.

Brigadier-General Lorne Campbell will command the British at Tientsin as General Dorward is going to Peking.

The allied expedition which went to Tulin returned to Tientsin on the 13th unopposed.

Two hundred Australians have arrived at Peking.

At a meeting held of the Foreign Ministers at Peking it was decided that they had no power to treat with Prince Caing.

Li Hung Chang has arrived at Taku.

A *Times'* telegram from Shanghai says that before sailing Li Hung Chang telegraphed a memorial to the Court, impeaching Prince Tuan and other notables.

A sharp engagement between a company of Americans and two thousand Boxers took place on the 14th instant at Matu to the south-east of Tungchow.

The Bengal Lancers came to the rescue, charged, and routed the Boxers from the rear, killing 200 of them.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 17.

The "Indian Daily News" says :—A telegram received at Washington from the American Consul reports that when Li Hung Chang was about to sail north it was discovered that a Russian warship was in readiness to act as his escort. On learning this the British Admiral Seymour at once lodged a protest against this underhand proceeding on the part of Russia, which should not have been undertaken without the full knowledge and consent of the whole allied Admirals.

This news has caused no little sensation in London and is looked upon as a fresh development of evidence that Russia is playing a double game in the Far East and that a secret understanding has been arrived at by the Russian commanders with Li Hung Chang such as was formerly hinted at and is now believed to be true.

FURTHER CASUALTIES IN CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 17.

General Gaselee, telegraphing on the 14th instant, reports one mule driver as missing and one sowar, 1st Bengal Lancers, slightly wounded into the reconnaissance; also a subadar, 17th Bengal Infantry, died of malaria.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 17.

The Transport Urlana sailed for Hongkong to-day, with remount depot, base veterinary depot, sanitary establishment and military telegraphists. Captain H. G. Turner, 12th Bengal Lancers, commands the troops on board the Urlana.

Orders have now been received to despatch the remaining siege train bullocks to China, and steamers Pentacotta and Nowshera have been chartered to convey them. The former sails on the 20th and the latter on the 21st instant.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, with the English mails of the 7th instant, left here for Bombay at 9-0 a.m., to-day.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BARBERTON CAPTURES.

RUMOURED DEATH OF DE WET.

THE DUTCH AND PRESIDENT KRUGER.

LORD METHUEN'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

Eighteen of the locomotives captured at Barberton are serviceable.

It is rumoured that Commandant De Wet has been killed.

The Dutch Government have telegraphed offering President Kruger a passage to Holland in a Dutch man-of-war.

A "Times" despatch from Capetown states that President Kruger proclaims that Lord Roberts' proclamation is null as the Boer Republics are not conquered and refused to submit to British authority.

Mrs. Kruger has arrived at Delagoa Bay.

Lord Methuen has had several skirmishes with the Boers near Malmani.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 17.

"The Indian Daily News" publishes the following special cablegram, dated London, September 16 :—Further accounts just received regarding the sitting of the Hospitals Commission Inquiry in South Africa state that Lord Kitchener in giving his evidence made mention of having frequently seen Mr. Burdett-Coutts during his stay in Bloemfontein, and that in all the conversations he had with him he never once alluded to a single complaint regarding the condition of the military hospitals.

Mr. Michael Davitt, who is at present in the United States, has there published in the American press what he alleges to be authentic copies of the secret British War Office documents in the hands of the Boers and dated June, 1899, giving full details of the armaments in possession of the Transvaal at the time immediately preceding the Jamieson raid and amongst other items it is stated that the Boers at that time possessed only 13,500 rifles.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CORRECTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

In yesterday's messages please read and correct accordingly :—

The "Manchester Textile Mercury" says that the stoppage of the mills will last for eight weeks involving a total loss of twenty millions sterling, and that the only permanent remedy for the crisis is the cultivation of cotton within the Empire.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 17.

An indent has been sent home for four batteries to be made up with the new ten-pounder breechloader mountain artillery gun, which is expected to be ready next month.

Effective means have been found of disposing of condemned small arms in Fort William Arsenal, they having been made over to the officer in charge of the Ordnance Field Park, proceeding to China to be thrown into the sea on the way to Hongkong.

The adoption for wear by men of British cavalry regiments and horses, field and heavy batteries in India of brown ankle boots, somewhat similar to the mountain battery pattern has been sanctioned.

General Gaselee reports that traction engines will not be required at present with the China Force. Instructions have been issued for the separation of the Aden District from the Bombay District for purposes of medical administration and its conversion into an administrative district by itself under a Colonel of I.M.S., also for the amalgamation of the Nagpar District with Bombay for medical superintendence.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

At the Durand Football Tournament to-day the Hamphire Regiment beat the Rifles by two goals to one.

CANTONMENT CHOLERA RETURNS.

Cantonment cholera returns for the past three days include sporadic cases amongst the 42nd Gurkhas, the 9th Mountain Battery, the 2-5th Gurkhas, the 1st Bombay Infantry, the 24th Company Garrison Artillery, the Erinpura Irregular Infantry, the 6th Madras Infantry, the 1st Punjab Cavalry, the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, and the Bedford Regiment.

THE SHOLAPUR CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 17.

The Hon'ble Mr. Aston, Judge, and assessors to-day heard the case against Rungu Rammant Rath, sheristedar, Sholapur Court, Swami Rao Ramchandra, clerk of the same court, and Tatya Arangadkar, sowcar. This case was transferred from the file of the Sholapur Magistrate by the High Court on the application of the accused. Mr. Sadasive Gunpatrao, High Court Pleader, prosecuted, and Mr. Young, barrister-at-law, defended. Mr. Gunpatrao addressed the court at length stating that in certain claims to property by the third accused he found the document in the suit against one Randaja to be an obstacle, and bribed the first accused, who was assisted by the second accused, to get him the possession of it. This was effected, and another document fabricated in the place of the one removed. The other side made an application for enquiry, which was held by the District Judge, Sholapur, but nothing could be discovered till Government requested Mr. Brewin to investigate the matter. He started enquiry in March and obtained confession from the first accused who was arrested on the 24th March. The third accused was arrested on the 25th March and the second accused a month later.

Mr. Pratt, Sholapur District Judge, examined, to-day, spoke to the suit being pending in his court, the missing documents and the step taken to recover the same.

The case has been adjourned.

CHILDREN'S FETE.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote will give to the European and Anglo-Indian children of Poona a fete on Saturday next. For the last three years this fete was abandoned owing to plague. Nearly 1,600 juvenile guests of the fourteen schools will assemble in charge of the ladies [illegible] station.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE SHOOTING SEASON.

YORKSHIRE WINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, AUG. 31.

In drawing their game with Sussex at Brighton on Saturday the Yorkshire eleven achieved the brilliant distinction of carrying off the county championship without sustaining a single defeat. In 1886 Notts played fourteen games without being beaten, but their achievement, highly creditable as it was, falls considerably short of that of Yorkshire, who, playing home-an-home matches with each of the other fourteen first-class counties, won sixteen and drew twelve. They twice defeated Leicestershire, Middlesex, Essex, Hampshire, Somerset and Gloucestershire, and gained one victory over Worcestershire, whom at Bradford they beat in a single day, Kent, Derbyshire, and Sussex. The drawn games were with Warwickshire, Lancashire, Surrey, and Notts two each, and Derbyshire, Kent, Worcestershire, and Sussex one each. That the Yorkshire eleven should have regained the position held in 1898 was all the more remarkable, as throughout the summer they lacked the services of F. S. Jackson and Frank Mitchell, both of whom went to South Africa. Last season in county championship matches Jackson scored 1,149 runs with an average of 45, while Mitchell averaged 36 with an aggregate of 1502. To a county less rich in cricketers than Yorkshire the absence of two such fine batsmen might have entailed a serious loss of prestige, and it was decidedly fortunate that T. L. Taylor, the Cambridge University captain, who took part in the latter engagements, proved so completely successful with the bat. Still the batting, as a whole, does not compare favourably with that of 1899, when six men scored over a thousand runs, and eight had averages of 31 and upwards. The secret of Yorkshire's brilliant success is to be found in the splendid bowling records of Wilfrid Rhodes and Schofield Haigh, who between them obtained no fewer than 351 wickets. No words of praise could be more eloquent than the simple figures. Both have entirely surpassed anything they had previously done for the county, Rhodes never before having taken over two hundred wickets and Haigh in county championship matches never having secured over a hundred. Haigh has made a remarkable advance upon his work of 1899, when his 68 wickets cost over 21 runs apiece. Rhodes has taken 77 more wickets than last year at three runs less each, and he is fairly entitled to be regarded as the best bowler of the year. Apart from the superb work of Rhodes and Haigh the Yorkshire bowling was only moderate. It is a little curious, however, that such a small amount of use was made of Wainwright, who last year took 54 wickets. Though beaten by Taylor in point of average, George Hirst was by far the most dependable batsman on the side. He has a record very similar to that of the previous summer. Of those who played regularly he is first both in the aggregate and average. Tunnicliffe has also had a fine season—much better than in 1899,—and he and Hirst were the mainstays of the batting. Though he scored over 1,100 runs, Denton was not as fine a batsman as last year, and Brown, sen., and Wainwright were much less successful than formerly. After beginning the season well Wainwright dropped quite out of form for weeks, not recovering himself until the return with Lancashire at Old Trafford, and Brown had a period of small scores. Ernest Smith rendered useful all-round service, and David Hunter kept wicket as well as ever.

Lieutenant and Quartermaster W. Robertson, V. C., who has just been presented by the Queen with the Cross for Valour at the battle of Elandslaagte, has been elected, at the top of the poll, a vice-president of the Aldershot Football Association. Mr. Robertson took great interest in football when quartered with the 2nd Gordon Highlanders, ex-Army Cupholders, at Aldershot in 1898. Captain W. N. Bolton, of Wiltshire Regiment, who was reported on Saturday to have been wounded at Hamans Kraal, is the old London athlete and Blackheath and Rugby International footballer. Captain R. J. H. Luard, of the Norfolk Regiment, the well-know Gloucester county cricketer, has just been secured for service in South Africa. Captain L. G. Freeland, one of the best Army runners, who played football for Pontefract some years ago, and was wounded at the battle of Belmont, is about to be married to the Honourable Violet Borthwick, daughter of Lord Borthwick.

Gloucester, who were undefeated by an English Rugby club last season, will have George Romans, the county cricketer, as captain this year. Serious work will not commence just yet, but some of the players are already in training. An extensive fixture list has been arranged, home and home matches being played with Swansea, Cardiff, Newport, Llanelly, Bristol, Leicester and Conventry; while Blackheath and Richmond will be met once each. As far as is known at present all last year's players will be available, including C. Hall (who gained his South cap last season), G. F. Clutterbuck, J. Stephens, Lewis Smith, R. Goddard, G. Hall, C. Smith J. Lewis, A. H. Click, C. E. Miller, G. Smith, F. Oswell, and H. Manley. The veteran, Walter Taylor, who during his four years of captaincy did a great deal towards bringing the team into the very front rank, will probably assist occasionally. B. L. Watkins, who has played for Bristol lately, will also return to his old club, but F. Goulding, one of the best forwards ever turned out by the City club, is still in South Africa with the 2nd Gloucesters. As is pretty generally known, the Gloucester Club were heavily hit financially over the England v. Wales match last January. A handsome balance of over £700—the result of years of hard work—was reduced by £ 584 in one single day. A few weeks ago the Rugby Union made the club a donation of £50 towards the deficit, but owing to the war the appeal for subscriptions locally did not meet with a liberal response. The members, however, are going to do something for the club, and have unanimously decided to pay for admission to the home matches with Blackheath, Newport, and Cardiff. These fixtures always attract a huge crowd, and given decent weather the "Gate" should run into three figures on each occasion. The action of the Gloucester members is certainly a commendable one, and it is to be hoped the club will reap the big monetary benefit expected.

In one form or another the love of field sports is inherent in all natives of the British Islands. Not that the taste is by any means confined exclusively to them; it is shared more or less by men of all nationalities, but is certainly more fully developed among the British and their colonial cousins. There is surely no form of sport which, taken in moderation, has not a beneficial effect upon those who follow it. Men who habitually devote their hours of leisure to hunting or polo, shooting or fishing, are always in fair training, and robust health assists a man to manage his business affairs with temper and judgment. It has always been a moot point which particular branch of sport affords to its adherents the greatest enjoyment. Those who devote all their energies to one pursuit are apt to cherish a feeling of indifference, almost of contempt, for all others. On being asked if he shoots or fishes, a pitying smile curls the lip of the keen hunting man, as who should say—"These doubtless are pleasant, ladylike recreations, but fox-hunting is the sport for men; no sensation equals that of being carried well to hounds in a quick thing across country." And whatever may be his favourite pastime, it is pretty certain that everyone has a sneaking regard for the music of hounds and the scarlet coats of the hunting-field; sympathy on occasion may be extended to the fox, but it is impossible not to admire the boldness and determination of its pursuers. The disciples of old Izaak often serve as targets for shafts of ridicule aimed by those who fail to appreciate the motives of their partiality for the rod. "It must be very dull when you don't catch anything," observes one critical acquaintance— a remark which contains an unpleasant element of truth. Of all field sports, angling falls most easily within the compass of the poor man. He may not be privileged to entice the golden trout from its haunts, and to him the joys of salmon-fishing may be a sealed book, but the keen fisherman finds pleasure in catching the smallest inhabitants of the streams, a pleasure born of the exercise of skill and wariness pitted against a wary adversary. There are some who sneer at the great fishing competitions which nowadays are so popular with the artisan and labouring classes, but any form of recreation must be good that takes men out into the fresh country air and keeps them away from less wholesome occupations. It must be said, however, that these angling tournaments are sometimes open to a charge of unsportsmanlike behaviour on the par alike of the competitors and those who are responsible for the management. When one reads that in a competition for which hundreds entered the first prize was awarded to a basket containing from three ounces to six ounces of fish—possibly represented by a small, solitary eel,—he is not surprised when the whole affair is held up to ridicule. In the case of each variety of coarse fish a limit of size should be imposed, and a competitor showing smaller fish should be disqualified. Regulations of the kind are now enforced by several clubs, and as they tend to maintain and increase the stock of sizeable fish they should be encouraged.

On many Scottish rivers the nets were removed at the end of last week, but on many others netting is continued under the powers entrusted to local fishery boards until the middle of September. In England the regular close time begins on September 1, subject to various modifications arranged to suit local conditions. Thus on the Avon and Stour netting ceases at the end of June, while on some portion of the river Fowey, it is continued until the end of October. It should be observed that the length of the close time as provided by law is a fixed quantity; it can only be varied by by-laws as regards its commencement and termination. During the past netting season there does not appear to have been any material increase in the numbers of salmon sent to market as compared with recent years. Possibly the returns were somewhat higher than in 1898 and 1899, but they still fall far below what might reasonably be expected in an average year. The runs of grilse showed a marked falling of as against 1899, and this is not a good augury for the coming season. Owing to the superior attractions of the moors, not many anglers have tried their luck with the salmon recently. From the Tweed a fish of 32lb. has been landed; the Shannon has yielded one scaling 21lb., but elsewhere captures have been unimportant. The rivers throughout Scotland and Northern England have been unsettled; floods have followed one another at rather frequent intervals, and what has come to be known as the "back-end" season for the rods opens under favourable circumstances.

Partridge-shooting begins on Saturday, and as the weather seems to have broken the coveys will probably be wild enough from the beginning, for although reports differ regarding the prospects of sport, they unite in showing that the birds are well grown and forward. The conditions after the hatching period were altogether favourable. The broods were unusually strong in point of numbers; there were plenty of them, and they were healthy and well spread over the ground. These fair prospects have been materially damaged in many districts by heavy rainstorms, or by the long continuance of almost tropical heat. On the whole, it seems probable that the shooting parties will experience very unequal fortunes; in some parts the bags should be fully up to the average, but in districts that were visited by rainstorms or where the drought was severely felt birds are likely to be scarce. An improvement is to be expected on the sport obtained in the last two seasons, during both of which the shooting parties faired somewhat badly. Excellent sport continues to be enjoyed on the moors, and there is little doubt that this is the best grouse year experienced during the last decade. An especially gratifying feature is the almost entire absence of disease. It is difficult to recall a season in which outbreaks of disease—not necessarily very widespread or severe—have not occurred on various moors, but this year, with scarcely an exception, the birds are perfectly healthy. An unusually large number of good bags have been made over dogs, and, as it commonly does, Dalnaspidal, the well-known Perthshire moor, heads the list; it yielded to four guns 226 brace of grouse on the opening day, as against 127 1-2 brace last year. On Clova, a first-rate Aberdeenshire moor, 265 1-2 brace were shot on the first two days of the season, and on Glenbucket, in the same country, Mr. Percy Hargreaves and party of four guns accounted in five days for 625 brace of grouse, all over dogs. The largest bag as yet reported from England, where driving is chiefly practised, was made by the Duke of Devonshire's party, shooting over the Hazlewood moors, the total for the 13th being 318 1-2 brace. The Old Gang and Hurstmoors, in Yorkshire, have also afforded excellent sport, six guns killing 1,334 brace in five days; this works out at an average of 267 brace for each day, and the best score was 317 1-2 brace on the 17th. Between 600 and 700 grouse in one day should satisfy the desires of the most ardent sportsmen, but there are several English moors on which these bags will be largely exceeded. Mr. Rimington-Wilson's moors at Broomhead may be safely counted on for upwards of 1,000 brace in a day, and Lord Westbury's party at Wemmergill may secure as many. This must be regarded as remarkable work when it is remembered that practically every shot is a difficult one. If for the seven or eight crack shooters who will be in the batteries when these famous moors are driven as many men were substituted who were fair all-round shots at game but unaccustomed to take driven birds, the bag at the close of the day would probably not exceed 300 brace, instead of the 1,000 brace accounted for by the experts.

THE ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

ROYAL ARTILLERY (COLABA) VS. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A MATCH between these elevens was played last night in connection with the first round of the Rovers Tournament. The game was all in favour of the Gunners, who were the faster and heavier team. Shortly after the start Garnham scored the first goal for the military and on re-starting the Gymkhana were again closely pressed. They lacked combination, and seemed unable to make any impression on their opponents' defence. From a throw in near the half-way line Serviour passed to Bannerman, who got well up the right wing, and centred very accurately to Shaw, who scored the second goal with a low shot. Ross and Bromley were very prominent at half-back, and although the former repeatedly fed his colleagues in front they were unable to get away, Ross, however, sent in a well-judged shot, but Twyman cleared, and after Haggetty had been conspicuous on the right, the ball was taken to the opposite wing, where Bannerman got past Moore and put in a hot shot. The ball, however, passed just over the corner post. Kemp was early called upon to clear from Garnham in the second half, and Livingstone had a good chance but failed to take the pass, and get away, Holland attempting a long shot. From the kick out Haggetty and Savage did good work, and Dredge spoiled the latter when he had an open goal. The Gymkhana men failed to seize their opportunities, and except for a few spasmodic runs the Gunners monopolised the play. Kemp saved a hot shot from Garnham, who kicked close to the goal, and then Bromley and Marshall did very good work on the right, but there was no one up to take Marshall's centre. Haggetty and Shaw both kicked over, and after a corner to the Artillerymen had been disposed of, Reid got away and passed to Powell, but the latter failed to reach the ball. The whistle blew without any further addition to the score.

The Gunners thoroughly deserved the win, as they are a faster team, their combination is superior, and they were always on the ball. Bannerman and Garnham were very effective on the right, and Haggetty and Savage also did a lot of hard work, and while Shaw always got past Powell, he found Ross a very tough customer. The defence was sound. The Gymkhana seemed disorganised, the pace being too fast from the start. Dredge was the better of the backs, while Ross and Bromley undoubtedly saved their side from a greater defeat. Moore was not in his usual form. Marshall and Reid were the better combination, and Innesker was very energetic, Livingstone was rather wild, and Powell seemed quite out of form. The score of two goals to nil hardly represents the superiority of the Artillerymen, who would be more effective if they steadied themselves near the goal.

TEAMS.—Bombay Gymkhana: Kemp, goal; Dredge and Gilman, backs; Moore, Ross, Bromley, halves; Innesker, Livingstone, Powell, Reid, and Marshall, forwards.

R. A.:—Gr. Twyman, goal; Gunners McHale and Starton, backs; Grs. Holland, Jones, and Serviour, halves; Bannerman, Garnham, Shaw, Savage, and Haggerty, forwards.

The game this evening will be between the Telegraph Recreation Club and the Shropshire Light Infantry. Kick off at 4-45 sharp.

RETIREMENT OF MR. JOHN ADAMS.

MR. JOHN ADAMS, Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, and first grade Executive Engineer, retired on pension yesterday, having made over charge to Mr. K. G. Desai, Executive Engineer. Mr. Adams joined the service in March, 1871, and arrived in the country in March 1872. In that year, in recognition of valuable services he was admitted to the benefit of more favourable leave rules. After working in various administrative offices for four years from January, 1877, to January 1881, Mr. Adams rose to the high and responsible office of Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, and temporary Executive Engineer fourth grade, in which office he was confirmed in January, 1882. Mr. Adams had a six months' furlough to Europe from August, 1885, to February, 1886, and was at the time admitted to the benefit of still more favourable pension rules. He had another furlough to Europe from November, 1894, to November, 1895; and on his return to this country in the latter month was appointed Executive Engineer, first grade, and Architect and Surveyor to Government. Mr. Adams enjoyed well-deserved privilege till March, 1899. It is to be recorded to the credit of Mr. Adams that, during his term of office, he has designed and constructed several important public buildings in Bombay and in the Presidency, among which may be honourably mentioned :—The Wilson College, Chowpatty; principal residential quarters for the students; quarters, St. George's Hospital; Residential quarters for Superintendent and others, Police Court Building; Cathedral High School and quarters for boys and girls; Anjuman-i-Islam boarding-house; the John Connon High School; the Friendly Church; the Parel Church, the Bombay Gymkhana Club, the Racquet Court; the Bombay Yacht Club; the Poona Church, the Poona Camphatele; the Gujerat College; and Principal's quarters at Ahmedabad; the Bai Motlabai Hospital for Women and Children; the Petit Hospital for Women and Children; the Dwarkadas Lallubhoy Dispensary; the Nasik Church, the Deolali Church, and the Ahmednugger Church; the Administrative Offices, Poona; the Dharwar Church; the Convalescent Home at Khandalla; &c. Mr. Adams, who has been working unobtrusively in the discharge of his duties, retires with the affection and esteem of hundreds of subordinates. His work has been of a kind especially suited to the climate of Bombay and it has been truly said of the Yacht Club that it is the one building of all others in which the peculiarities of climate have been overcome. Some of Mr. Adams's best work has suffered in consequence of its passing out of the hands of Government for whom he designed it. Tied down by Government rules and prices it is rarely possible for a Government architect, to achieve work such as he would wish. But to the credit of Mr. Adams it must be said that though thus heavily handicapped, he has triumphed and his work will live with that of other wise men who hereafter will thank Providence that there were architects in these days who did not sacrifice ventilation and sanitary considerations to ornate fripperies.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. SPHINX.

H. M. S. SPHINX, Captain H. A. Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat, which port she left on the 13th inst. She has come to Bombay for repairs. During the voyage she experienced fine weather. The Sphinx had on board five cases of "Beri-Beri" sickness, a disease contracted in the Persian Gulf. Three of the blue-jackets were convalescent and two are of a bad type. The vessel on arrival was kept under quarantine. The Health Officer of the Port visited the vessel and ordered the patients to be removed to the European General Hospital for treatment. They were brought in a gig and landed at the Town Custom Bunder at two o'clock and removed to hospital. Prompt measures have been taken by the Health Officer of the Port, and the vessel has been thoroughly disinfected.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI AND THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI sent the following telegram to the Government of India, on the 15th August from London :—

"Secretary, Government of India, Home Department, Simla.

Government's sanction and grant Pasteur Institute very impolitic, unnecessary and hurtful to Indian feeling, pray against."

He also forwarded the copy of the telegram to the Under-Secretary of State for India, with the following conveying letter :—

15th August 1900.

"Under-Secretary of State for India.

Sir,—I give below the telegram I have sent this day to the Government of India, and I earnestly pray that the Secretary of State for India will take the matter into serious consideration. It is an extremely impolitic act on the part of an alien Government."

MILITARY NEWS.

The following appointments are made :—

Native Mountain Artillery.—Captain Brett, to be Commandant (Derajat) Mountain Battery, vice Parker, promoted.

Native Artillery.—Captain Hepper to be Commandant, Punjab Garrison Battery, vice Brett.

9th Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant Garratt to be Quartermaster, vice Lieutenant Hogg, appointed Adjutant.

18th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Moberly to be Quartermaster, vice Captain Anderson, vacated.

1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.—Major Omanney to be 2nd-in-Command, *pro tem.*, vice Colonel Powell, seconded for employment in the War Office. Captain Crommelin and Captain Johnson to move up in grade succession. Brevet-Major Ryder, from the 2nd Battalion, to be 3rd Double Company Commander, *pro tem.*, vice Johnson seconded.

2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.—Captain Thomson, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander, pro tem., vice Ryder, Captain J. L. Rose to be Double Company Commander *pro tem.*, vice Thompson.

Corps of Guides.—Captain Vesey, 2nd Sikhs, to be Officiating 2nd Double Company Commander, vice Codrington, on leave Lieutenant H. Campbell to be Double Company Officer, vice Lieutenant Keyes, seconded on appointment to the West African Frontier Force.

The undermentioned officers, having passed the examination in Army Signalling at the Central School, Poona, are granted the certificate of qualification noted against their names :—Special certificites: Captain Walker, Royal Fusiliers; Lieutenant Boxer, Lincolnshire Regiment (formely Wiltshire Regiment); Lieutenant Bald, 1st Madras Pioneers; Lieutenant Sharp, 19th Madras Infantry; Lieutenant-Crookenden, Cheshire Regiment; Lieutenant Stevenson, Welsh Regiment; Lieutenant Mostyn, Norfolk Regiment; 2nd-Lieutenant C. J. Torrie, 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Lieutenant Groves-Raines, East Kent Regiment, and 2nd Lieutenant E. Dickson, East Yorkshire Regiment, are granted certificates as Instructors.

Under instructions received from the War Office, British Rifle Regiments are prohibited from wearing black helmet covers and green putties. All British Infantry Battalions wearing green putties should replace them at the next biennial issue by khaki putties of the pattern worn by British Infantry.

A General Order by the Commander-in-Chief notifies that no native is to be given a pass to enter lines or be employed in any capacity in a British regiment until he has been sent to a police officer for examination as to character and antecedents. The greatest care is to be taken that no one is engaged regarding whose honesty there are any doubts. As a further precaution, every native employed in barracks will be paraded once a month before the Quartermaster after inspection by a police officer.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway of the week ending 4th August amounts to Rs. 9,956, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 6,968. Total earnings from 1st July to 4th August are Rs. 51,054, showing an increase of Rs. 37,044.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. C. T. Burke presiding.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS AND WATER-SUPPLY.

Mr. K. N. Wadya moved in accordance with notice that the Commissioner's attention be drawn to the paragraph regarding the overcrowding of the houses in B Ward in Divisional Health Officer Mr. Cayley's report of the 30th April last, and that he be requested to inform the Corporation how many houses during the last year have had additional storeys added to them.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kassinath seconded the motion which was adopted.

Mr. K. N. Wadya moved that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation how many houses out of the total number in Antobi Wadi, Patakwadi and Mahadeo Gully were served with improvement notices during the last year and how many dilapidated buildings pulled down. The motion having been seconded the voting resulted in a tie. The chairman gave his casting vote against the motion.

Mr. Wadya next moved that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation if he has inquired how a large number of wells in A and B Wards showed marked evidence of sewage contamination. This was agreed to.

PLAGUE ADMINISTRATION.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas the Commissioner was requested to report; what changes have been made or are proposed to be made in the plague administration and plague measures in consequence of the recent resolution by the Government of India on the subject. The Commissioner made a statement on the subject but owing to a change in the position of the reporters' table his remarks were not audible there.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The Commissioner wrote asking if the night soil depot at Musjid Bridge had to be permanently closed. There had been complaints from various parts of the city regarding the emptying of night soil into gullies but the only remedies for nuisances of this kind were a large increase of staff or the provision of depots at convenient distances from the localities to be served. The utility of conveniences of this kind was beyond question and the more crowded the locality the greater was the need for them. He suggested that if the Corporation were still of opinion that the depot system is the best, a small committee be appointed to take up the question of the B Ward service and in consultation with the Executive Health Officer and myself to select a few suitable sites within, say, two months, for the sanction of the Corporation.

Dr. Viegas moved that the attention of the Commissioner be called to Corporation Resolution No. 6522, dated 12th September, 1895. (2) That a Committee be appointed to consider and report in consultation with the Commissioner and the Executive Health Officer, on the question of the halalkhor service of the B Ward and also of the rest of the city and the location of pail depots.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta thought this was a very large order and no useful purpose would be served by appointing a committee to investigate this large question which had been investigated over and over again. People would be found to object to the pail depots wherever they were. He moved an amendment that a committee be appointed in accordance with the suggestion of the Commissioner.

Sir Bhalchandra seconded the amendment, and Dr. Viegas intimated that he would withdraw his motion in favour of that of Mr. Mehta.

Dr. Dinmock said the members of the Corporation were rather overburdened with the number of committees and he intended to propose at the next meeting that a certain body of public-spirited gentlemen should be formed from the Municipal Commissioners to constitute a sort of Sanitary Board to whom the Corporation could refer sanitary questions for report.

The Commissioner hoped that in considering the question of pail depots the Committee would consider the financial aspect of the matter. In regard to the Musjid Bridge convenience the Corporation sanctioned it and the work had been done, when they changed their minds. If they had to increase the number of halalkhors it would mean an additional expenditure of a lakh of rupees.

Mr. Mehta's motion was adopted.

THE SUBSOIL WATER.

The Commissioner forwarded a report from the Executive Engineer stating that he regretted there were no observations of the drainage or any other branch of his Department which would assist in giving an answer to the first part of the query, viz. whether there has been any rise in the level of the water of the Gowalia Tank since the beginning of this year, but the observations of the Drainage Branch show that from the 20th April 1900, there has been a gradual decline in the level of the water in the tank. 2nd that subsoil water is met with everywhere except in the high parts of Bombay, and pumping or bailing has to be resorted to so long as the drainage trench remains open. "During the fair season of 1899-1900, the subsoil water had been lower than usual as might be expected from the deficient rainfall of last year."

Dr. Viegas in moving that the letter be recorded said the subsoil water had lately risen.

Dr. Ismail was rather astonished at such a statement after the report of Mr. Santo Crimp. The water which was found was probably leakage from the drains.

Dr. Katrack said Mr. Santo Crimp's report showed that the long-standing question about subsoil water was simply a bogey and the latter was recorded.

THE ADDRESS TO THE VICEROY.

On the motion of Mr. M. B. Bharbaya, seconded by Mr. Mehta, sanction was given to a grant not exceeding Rs. 1,000 for an address and silver casket to be presented to his Excellency the Viceroy on his approaching visit to Bombay.

APPOINTMENT OF PLUMBER.

Mr. Bharbhaya moved that sanction be given to an agreement with Mr. R. E. Love for the engagement of his services as plumber for a period of three years on a salary of Rs. 250 per measem, plus Rs. 30 per mensem as conveyance allowance, the salary commencing from the date on which Mr. Love starts for Bombay and the expenses of the agreement and of Mr. Love's second class passage from England to Bombay, and back in the event of his services not being required after the termination of the agreement, being borne by the Municipality."

Mr. Lund seconded the motion.

Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail asked if any attempt had been made to get a man at a lower salary. He suggested that Mr. Love be given a bicycle instead of the allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem for conveyance.

Mr. Dhondi observed that the Technical College should throw up suitable men for this service in the Municipality. In that way they might get cheap labour and decent work.

Dr. Katrak said that some years ago a grant was made to the Technical Institute for the training of sanitary plumbers or some such thing. He did not know whether anything had been done in the matter or not.

The motion was adopted.

NEW ROADS.

On the motion of Mr. Bharbhaya sanction was given to a grant for the purchase of land required for proposed roads already sanctioned by the Corporation.

A COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCE.

Mr. Bharbaya moved and Mr. Lund seconded that in accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee sanction be given, under the proviso to Rule 22 of the Pension Regulations to the payment of a compassionate allowance of Rs. 1,500 to the widow of Mr. W. Saunders, late Assistant Superintendent of Slaughter Houses.

Dr. Viegas opposed the grant of the allowance. The deceased was for many years in the Government service and Dr. Viegas contended that the disease from which he died was not such as was necessarily contracted in the service of the Municipality. In his opinion Mr. Saunders died from old age.

Mr. Mehta said that at a time of very great need Mr. Saunders was unremitting in his work and he died in the execution of his duty. He did not think the Corporation would begrudge taking action of such a character as would encourage their officers to do their duty as honestly and zealously as they could.

Dr. Dinmock said he had the opportunity of seeing some of Mr. Saunders' work in 1897, when as a member of the Plague Committee he had frequently to visit the slaughter-house when plague was prevailing there and he found that Mr. Saunders was always on the spot. He was a man of vigorous constitution and Dr. Dinmock did not think that the Municipality had lost anything during the many years that he served them. In a matter of this kind one did not care to put forward any sentimental grounds but it might be news to some of them that Mr. Saunders was in the famous Balaclava Charge in the Crimea.

Mr. Khote contended that a case had not been made out for the grant of six months' salary in this instance. He moved an amendment that the widow of Mr. Saunders be given a sum equal to one month's salary of the deceased.

The amendment was not seconded.

Mr. Dhondi supported the motion observing that during the critical time of the plague riots Mr. Saunders was ready with his gun. (Laughter.)

Haji Yusaf Haji Ismail said he could quite understand that Mr. Dhondi was anxious to repay the obligation he was under to Mr. Saunders, at the expense of the Corporation.

The motion was carried and the Council shortly afterwards adjourned till the 24th inst.

THE establishment of a Remount depot in China has been formally sanctioned.

COLONEL MARTIN, Deputy Adjutant-General, proceeds on sick leave on the 26th, when Colonel Duff arrives from Africa.

CAPTAIN H. READ, R. A., M. C., officiates as Civil Surgeon, Quetta.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. Ganesh Krishna Apte, B.A., L. C. E., Executive Engineer of the Thana District, intends to proceed on privilege leave of absence for three months shortly. Mr. Vishnoo Mahadeo Tilak has been appointed Sub-divisional Forest Officer, Central Division, Thana.

At the first meeting of the managing committee of the Chandrasenlya Kayastha Parbhoo Education Society, Thana, held in Parbhoo Club, on Sunday, under the chairmanship of Mr. Narayan Daji Gupte, it was resolved that quarterly scholarships of a sum of Rs. 319 be awarded to successful candidates Chintaman Gopal Kharkar, B. A., Ramkrishna Rowjee Jaivant, B. A., and six others for their further progress in Government Law (Class) School from the C. K. P. Education Society's fund of Rs. 761.

Srimant Baba Saheb Siraskar has fed more than nine thousand poor people (including lame and blind) at his Sirasi village, in Moorbad Taluka, of the Thana District, on Sunday last.

At the special general meeting of the Thana Municipality, held on Thursday afternoon, it was unanimously resolved that a select committee, consisting of Khan Bahadur Dr. Moos, Rao Bahadurs Anna Gopal Kotwal, Ramchandra Trimbak Acharya and Rao Saheb Mookoondrao Anant Ovalekar be appointed with a request to inspect the dam of Pokharan water and express their opinion as to the necessary repairs.

The extra policemen, who were sent by the District Superintendent of Police of Kalyan to keep order among Hindus and Mussalmans during the Ganpati festival at that place returned to Thana on Monday last, after the Hindoo holidays, were over.

Four Agrees of questionable characters were arrested by Head Constable Narayan Raoji at Kalyan station for breaking opening a covered waggon on the premises of the G. I. P. Railway Company and stealing several boxes of ghee and bundles of piece-goods therefrom last week. They are being tried by Rao Saheb Raoji Dinkar Velankar, Mamlatdar and Taluka Magistrate of Kalyan.

Mahomed Hoosain, a stepson of one of the contractors of municipal markets, who was charged with having stolen a watch belonging to the Vicar of Salsette, as also several articles of wearing apparel from the house of Mr. Shapoorji Netarwalla was tried by the Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, on Tuesday last. The accused having been previously convicted on two occasions was committed to the Court of Sessions.

The dead body of a Brahmin was found in a well at the Esplanade in the Military Cantonment, Thana, on Friday last. Enquiry is being made by the police as to the cause of death.

The daily average number of poor men employed on relief works at Bolsar and Sanjan under Public Works Agency in this district during the past week was as follows:—Men 276, women 240 and children 102. The number of persons on relief works including dependants shows a slight increase during the week.

Owing to the recrudescence of plague about one-third part of the inhabitants of Thana have left the town and gone to reside in the surrounding villages. Almost all members of the establishment of Government offices went to live about the nearest railway stations.

Thirty-one cents of rain fell here on Thursday, twenty-four cents on Friday and nine cents yesterday. The total fall to Saturday, September 15, eighty inches and fifty-four cents. The fall to same date last year 1899, forty inches and sixteen cents. Four inches and sixty-three cents rain fell in Shahapoor (inland taluka) and ninety-seven cents in Kelvi-Mahim (coast taluka) in this district during last week.

Six births (three males and three females) and twenty-one deaths (including four from plague) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. Twenty deaths (excess is due to cholera) were recorded in the Municipal District of Bandora in this Taluka during the same period.

CRICKET.

A MATCH was played between the John Bright Cricket Club and the Imperial Cricket Club on Sunday last on the Esplanade cricket ground, resulting in a win for the latter (which is the oldest club practising on the Marine Lines ground) by 34 runs. The Imperialists batted first and made 67; the chief contributor being J. Kolah who made a good 32 by free and sound play. Owing to the excellent bowling of Kamdin and Kolah (who took 8 wickets for 18 runs and 2 for 11 respectively) the Brights could make 33 only, the only man who could enter double figures being J. Mistry who scored 12. The game was decided on the first innings but the Imperialists went in again to fill up time.

ROBERT MONEY SCHOOL vs. BENI-ISRAEL SCHOOL.

THE above two schools' Cricket Clubs played on the Esplanade ground on Saturday, and resulted on an easy win for the R. M. Inst., C. Club by 37 runs.

R M INSTITUTE.

Pal V D c and b Suni	20
Talpade W R b Suni	1
Pardesi B M run out b Suni	4
Kerkar A G run out b Moses	23
Panwelkar b Suni	2
Pal P V b Moses	7
Desai R P b Moses	5
Talpade Y G not out	7
Talpade B H b Moses	0
Pilankar B R b Moses	0
Motiwalla b Samuel	0
Extras	21
Total	93

BENI-ISRAEL.

Owte c Pardesi b Pal V D	9
Asampson c and b Kerkar	3
Menashi b Kerkar	0
Moses run out b Pal	0
Corea b Pal V D	0
Suni run out b Kerkar	0
Suni run out b Kerkar	17
Samuel run out Kerkar	11
Abraham b Pai V D	3
Ganga c Pal b Kerkar	0
Moses R not out	1
Parker c and b Pal V D	33
Extras	6
Total	53

WAZIRI RAIDS.

IN a recent article we advocated the blockading of the Waziris as the best and simplest method of checking their raids and bringing them under control. By confining them to their own hills and valleys, preventing them from grazing their flocks and herds in British territory, cutting off their supply of salt and other commodities, and closing the markets for their produce, very severe punishment would be inflicted upon them. They would only have Afghanistan open to them on the west, and as the Afghans hate them with a deadly hatred they could expect no help from that quarter. But to make the blockade effective it may be necessary to strengthen the cordon on the south in the direction of the Gomal and Wana. There are now "runs," to use a sportsman's phrase, along which these raiding-parties can make their way unless checked by patrols, and these should be completely stopped. In the wild country beyond the Indus there is only one good way of stopping raids: outposts have to be built and garrisoned so that raiders can either be turned back in the first instance or intercepted on their return. Patrols are useful, but it would require a small army to watch Waziristan at all quarters. The multiplication of outposts, plus good strategical roads along which troops can move rapidly when an alarm is raised, is not an expensive method of coercing an unruly tribe, and if it be observed in the present instance it will probably have the best results. An ordinary punitive expedition, as we know from experience, means the outlay of 20 or 30 lakhs of rupees, and there is always the chance that it may fail in its object, not to mention the other chance that the frontier middleman and intriguing contractor may feather their nests, and even foment disturbances in order that the operations may be prolonged. The Government cannot absolutely build a ring-fence round Waziristan, but they can make it most difficult for the tribesmen to cross the border, or for traders to visit them, and this is a point which should always be kept in view. The Waziri is a truculent, bloodthirsty thief when he is "out" raiding, whether it be against a Powindah caravan or a village in our territory, and he deserves scant consideration. The Government do not want to interfere with him at all so long as he will behave himself, but if he will persist in maraauding he must expect to suffer for his misdeeds. A tightening of the cordon about the tribe just now seems imperative, but it should be done with a firm hand and with due regard to a possible angry outburst by the Mahsuds. They certainly will not relish it and they may resent it in the time-honoured way of an attack on some isolated post. A tribe which once raided and burnt Tank must of necessity be closely watched when coercive measures have to be applied, particularly if there is not a comparatively big field-force in evidence. If a blockade is proclaimed it might be as well to throw another couple of regiments and a mountain battery into Dera Ismail Khan and to strengthen some of the posts in advance of that cantonment.—"Pioneer."

THE Government of India have informed the Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay, that the furlough or out-of-India rate of pay of officers employed at Aden who owing to quarantine restrictions, are obliged to travel via Bombay, should be reckoned from the date on which they finally embark on a vessel for Europe.

IT is decided, in consequence of the continued strain on the Medical Staff, that Civil Surgeons of districts shall, where possible, take collateral charge of native troops in addition to their other duties.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON THE CHARTERED BANK.

THE case against Kasava Row Mudali and Ganapathy Chetty, the accused concerned with the alleged fraud of Rs. 70,000 on the Bombay Branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, was resumed on Wednesday

Mr. Alan Daly, instructed by Mr. Brightwell, of Messrs. Barclay, Orr and David, appeared for the Bank.

Mr. S. Gurusamy Chetty defended the first accused while Mr. F. Napier defended the second.

Mr. P. B. Thomas, Deputy Commissioner of Police, examined by Mr. Daly, said:—On the 31st July last he went to the Chartered Bank on receipt of a note from Mr. Miller which he got at about 11 a. m. that day. He saw Mr. Miller at about 12 noon that day in his private office room. No one else was present at that conversation. Mr. Miller requested him to take up the case of forgery. He came straight over to B. I. Police station and telephoned to the Commissioner of Police for the services of Inspector Botha Gurusawmi Pillai, who came to him the very day at 2 p. m. He told the Inspector about the case, and asked what he knew of it. He gave him the instructions that he was principally to direct his attention to watch the movements of T. K. Rao, the first accused, and place constables in his house in plain clothes. He gave him in a general way, the charge of the case on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of August. He went to the Chartered Bank, he saw the Agent every time he went there At one of his interviews, Mr. Miller showed him the forged draft. Roughly speaking, it was on the second day after he first saw Mr. Miller. He was shown the draft register. He compared the handwriting in the draft with that in the draft register. He compared the word "July" in several places in the register with the similar word in the draft, and particularly the entry of July 19th. From time to time, Botha Gurusawmi Pillai made verbal reports to him between 31st July and 4th August. Mr. Miller handed him a description of the person who presented the draft. (Filed as an exhibit for the prosecution.) That document bore the date 3rd August. He took the description with him. He saw Bath Gurusawmi the same day. He made him aware of the details of the description. He read it out, and Botha Gurusawmi took it down on a piece of paper. He sent the original to the Commissioner's Office for being printed and circulated. He was sick from Monday the 6th till Monday the 13th August. During that time, Botha Gurusawmi Pillai made his reports to the Commissioner of Police. So far as he knew, Botha Gurusawmi Pillai could not have been aware of the description of the forger before witness mentioned it to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. S. S. Venkataramana Iyer:—He was not bound to send any reports to the Commissioner of Police. He destroyed one letter he received from Mr. Millar. He did not remember sending any official reports to the Commissioner of Police in connection with this case, as witness saw him daily. He sent to the Commissioner of Police the description of the person who forged the draft. He believed that the constables who were posted to watch the house of the first accused had no knowledge of this case. He told Botha Guru swami Pillai not to communicate to any body the information that witness gave him. He saw Mr. Miller and Mr. Hall, but saw no one else in connection with this case in the Chartered Bank. He never recorded any statements on any of the occasions he went to the Chartered Bank. The anonymous letters was produced by the witness before the Court. He did not remember when the anonymous letter was given to him. It was by an accident that he kept that anonymous letter without destroying it. He could not for certain say whether Exhibit T (the reward notification) was either a copy or the original itself. If Exhibit T was a copy, he could not say where the original was. Mr. Miller showed him the original. As the case was not a registered case, there was no necessity for Botha Gurusawmy Pillai to send daily reports to the witness. Witness did not send Botha Guruswamy Pillai to get the description of the accused from Mr. Miller. Witness did not get any communication from the Bombay Police. He had not seen any correspondence on the subject between the Madras Police and the Bombay Police. Witness sent Inspector Mitchell to Bombay. He sent him on his own initiative to see what the Bombay Police had done in the matter. He returned a few days after he was sent. Witness did not know if Inspector Mitchell brought anybody named Pandernath. After the 4th of August, witness did not take down any statements from any of the Bank's officials. Messrs. Botha Gurusawmy and Fitzpatrick held enquiries in the case. Witness did not know if they had recorded their enquiries to their diaries. Witness believed that one man, other than the present accused, had been arrested at Raichur in connection with this case. He did not know if he had been released after the arrest of the second accused with money. He had no records in his office relative to this arrest and release. Witness did not ask Mr. Miller if it was possible for any other clerks in the Bank to have committed this forgery. Mr. Miller showed him the draft register after he showed him the draft. The evidence the witness gave in this case was mainly from memory. He had nothing on official record except the description.

Govindasamy Naidu, Head Constable, No. 276, examined by Mr. Daly, said that he was deputed on the 10th of August, by Botha Gurusawmi Pillai, to go to Negapatam. Witness left that evening and arrived at Negapatam on the following morning. He went to the Police Inspector of that place, and, in consequence of what the witness told him, he lent him the service of two police constables, Sammanda Iyer and Abdul Kadar. Accompanied by them, witness proceeded to the second accused's house at Vellipalayam, and during the course of the day he arrested him and took him to the Police Station, where he was searched. After search, he was put in the lock-up. On the next day, he was produced before the local Magistrate for remand which was granted. Witness searched the second accused's house on the following day. In consequence of a telegram which Botha Gurusawmy Pillai sent to the witness, he arrested two brothers of the accused, Gurusawmy and Govindarajulu, and sent them to Madras in charge of Head Constable Venkatanarasu. That was on the 12th of Aug. On the 14th witness left for Tanjore where he met Botha Gurusawmy Pillai. The second accused, Ganapathy, and Station House officer Sivarama Iyer had also accompanied Botha Gurusawmy Pillai. Ganapathy Chetty pointed out the place where he had secreted the property, that place being the house of a Maharatta woman named Mayee Ammal. Ganapathy's wife produced from Mayee's house the steel trunk which contained three bags of sovereigns rolled up in a carpet. (The trunk and the bags were produced and identified by the witness. The accused and the money were then taken before the Tanjore Magistrate who granted a remand. In the Magistrate's presence, the sovereigns were counted and the bags sealed. The same night (the night of the 15th) the second accused and the whole lot of the policemen returned to Madras. On the 25th of August the house of the first accused (Kasava Row, in Iya Pillai-street, Madras, was searched (The search list was produced and filed). The letters shown to the witness were found in the search of the second accused's house at Negapatam.

The second examination-in-chief of this witness having closed, cross-examination was reserved for tomorrow afternoon.

The case was resumed on Thursday.

Mr. Alan Daly, instructed by Mr. Brightwell, of Messrs. Barclay, Orr and David, appeared for the Bank.

Mr. S. Gurusamy Chetty defended the first accused.

When this case was recalled, this afternoon, Mr. S. S. Venkatarama Iyer began the cross-examination of Govindaswami Naidu, the Head Constable whose examination-in-chief took place yesterday. Witness said:—He did not receive any telegraph receipt from the second accused at Negaptam. He saw in the hands of the second accused a paper purporting to be a telegraph form. (Filed as an Exhibit for the defence.) He gave a statement at Negapatam. He was not aware whether any other Police Officer in Tanjore took any statements from the Tanjore witnesses. No statements were taken in his presence. Neither Inspector Botha Gurusawmi Pillai nor Station House Officer Sivarama Iyer took any statements from any of the Tanjore witnesses. After seeing Botha Gurusawmi Pillai at Tanjore, witness was in company with him and the other police officers. As far as he was aware, no statements were taken by them from anybody. At the place where Inspector Botha Gurusawmi Pillai was putting up in Tanjore, the second accused made a statement that he would show the place where the property was. That was in answer to the question of the Inspector (Botha Gurusawmi Pillai) as to where the box was. The accused answered that it was in his house. He did not know if Botha Gurusawmi Pillai knew where the house of the second accused was in Tanjore. They went to the house of the second accused. In consequence of the information given to the police by the second accused, a search of his house was made, but no property was recovered there. The police enquired of the wife of the second accused and ascertained that the property was in Mayee's house. The second accused's wife was not taken to Mayee's house in the first instance. Mayee said that the second accused left no box there. Then it was that the wife of the second accused was sent for. The police made her ask Mayee for the box. Then she asked for it and produced it. No Tanjore constable brought that box. He saw the second accused's wife produce it.

Re-examined by Mr. Daly, witness said:—The second accused was present when the statement was made by his wife as to where the property was.

Kesava Mudaly, examined by Mr. Daly, deposed:—He was a ruby polisher in Appasawmy Mudali-street, Black Town. He identified the first accused as T. Kesava Rao. He had known him over three years. Lately he was employed in a bank on the Beach road. He was for some time in Yira Pillay-street. He was in the same house with the first accused. He received a telegram to his address two or three days prior to the day on which the first accused told him that a telegram would come to his address and asked him to deliver the same to him. He did so accordingly. The telegram was received a month previous to the arrest of the first accused. The first accused, in reply to his question as to what the telegram was about, replied that it was about nothing.

Cross-examined by Mr. S. S. Venkataramana Iyer, witness said:—The constable who took him to the house of Kesava Rao was with the witness. Witness questioned the cause of his detention. The constable asked him to wait. At that time, he saw Botha Gurusawmi Pillai, who questioned him as to what he knew. He replied that he knew nothing. Botha Gurusawmi Pillai asked him whether he received a telegram and who the sender of it was. Witness answered that a telegram was received by him, but that he did not know the sender's name. He was not questioned about a consignment which was the subject matter of the telegram. Nobody gave bail for him. Narahari Rao did not come to the station. Witness' servants heard that he was arrested by the police. His people searched for him. He was taken to the police station. Botha Gurusawmi Pillai took a statement from him at the station. He signed it. Botha Gurusawmi Pillai asked him to speak the truth, threatening that otherwise there would be trouble to him. When he signed the statement, he was a little afraid, because he never was taken up by the police on any occasion previous to that. He was not asked to sit in the lock-up until he divulged the truth. He did not know who delivered the telegram to him. The telegram was received at 5-30 p.m. When he delivered the message to the first accused, he did not notice whether anybody else was present. The telegraph peon told him that the telegram was to his address. He could not say whether there were many by his name in Virapillai-street. At the time when the telegram was received, the first accused was not a tenant in his house in Verapillai-street. He left that house two years ago. The telegram was delivered to him in Kammala Street. There were no dealings between him and the first accused. He did not ask the first accused what the telegram was about. Inspector Fitzpatrick took a statement from him fifteen days back. He did not remember whether he signed that statement or not. After the police took him to the station, he was uneasy and had even the window in front of his house closed in his absence.

Re-examined by Mr. Daly:—He signed the statement in the presence of the first accused. He made the statement within the hearing of the first accused.

Mr. Stanley Hall, examined-in-chief by Mr. Daly, said:—He was the Sub-Accountant in the Chartered Bank at Madras. He came here in that capacity in May last. The Bank was opened in Madras about six weeks previous to his arrival. At the time he came there was no accountant. Hence it was that he was doing that work. The first accused was in the employ of the bank when he came there. He was the draft clerk and also assisted in the perusal of bills coming from England to Madras. Applications for drafts were made either in person or in writing. The applications were forwarded to the Manager, who initialled the slips accompanying them, quoting the rates. The slips giving the rates either came back to the witness or were sent to the draft clerk, who happened to be the first accused, for filling up the particulars. The draft application in the present case was in the hand-writing of the first accused. Witness was in charge of the draft forms book. He kept it in an almirah, which remained unlocked during the day. Witness's room was connected with the clerks' room by a passage. The first accused sat in the clerks' room. Witness frequently left his room to see the manager or for his luncheon. During the time that he was thus absent, he did not lock up the almirah in which the drafts form register was placed. In the internal appearance of the book, there was nothing to show that a draft form had been surreptitiously removed from it. It was the special duty of the first accused to fill up drafts. In July it was also his duty to prepare advice notes in respect to drafts on their Bombay Bank.

At this stage the further examination of the witness was postponed.

A RUSSIAN OFFICER ON BRITISH GENERALS.

LIEUT.-COLONEL NICOLAS TOLSCHIN, of the Imperial Russian Army, who has been watching the operations in South Africa, has been making known his impressions. He has, he says, a profound admiration for the British troops. Whether winning battles by their dogged gallantry, or indulging in manly sports, their discipline and "esprit de corps" are splendid. He defends Lord Methuen and Sir William Gatacre. These officers, he holds, were placed impossible positions at the outset of the campaign, as they were without cavalry, and could have done nothing if they had not sought to strike blows by means of the frontal attack. The attitude assumed by some sections of the Press and some members of Parliament is spoken of as "contemptible reflecting the greatest discredit on a nation which is usually chivalrous." Lieut-General French is referred to as a cavalry leader of first rank, "who has done more than anyone else—Lord Roberts excepted—to bring the campaign to a successful issue." Sir Charles Warran is held to be "a great administrator, the settlement of the rebellion in Griqualand West being entirely due to his genius in this direction." Colonel Tolschin cannot understand the feelings of sympathy for the Boers. He considers that "the victories of Lord Roberts are too many aids to the progress of civilisation in South Africa, even as in the olden days the triumphs of Alexander the Great opened the way for enlightenment and advance in Central Asia. The success of the Boers would have had deplorable results, as they possess none of the qualities which render success desirable." The gallant colonel has formed the highest opinion of Lord Roberts, who, he says, "inspires confidence in all under him to a remarkable degree, as he is never put out, but always cheerful and full of resource. A master of his art, a born leader, and kind-hearted gentleman, it is a pleasure to be associated with him." One has read so much of unfriendly criticism lately, remarks the "Army and Navy Gazette," that it is gratifying to find a foreign officer who is qualified to speak expressing himself in such complimentary term.

CAPTURE OF TWO HUNDRED WHALES.

EARLY on August 25th a school of 200 whales was captured at Whiteness, in Shetland, after being driven into shallow water. The killing of the monsters was horrible to witness. Men and boys waded into the water, armed with knives, scythes, or any weapon that would cut and maim. The water was churned red with blood. Almost the whole population of the place were present.

WHEN YOU SEE THE YELLOW

Prevention, says the proverb, is better than cure. So it is, and vastly easier. That is, when you *know how to prevent*. The town of London would not have been scourged by the plague if the people had known how to prevent it. But they did not, and so they were swept away like grass before the scythe.

And, besides, we must know what unusual events and appearances mean—what they are the signs of. Otherwise we are as helpless as babies in a burning house. Take a simple example.

In the early part of 1890 a woman, whose name I will give presently, noticed that her skin and the whites of her eyes were turning yellow. She understood, of course, that this signified ill-health; but the exact cause of it she probably did not understand. Few of us do.

Along with this ugly colour—hand in hand with it so to speak—came a low feeling and great anxiety and mental depression.

In a letter dated a few weeks ago, written at her home Crickstone Cottage, near Chipping Sodbury, Gloucester, Mrs. Arkwell says:—"What my complaint was I could not have told you. I had no appetite and felt a good deal of pain after the slender meals I took. In a short time I got to be so swollen around the waist that my clothes were too tight for me."

The latter symptom was dropsy, caused by the imperfect action of the kidneys; caused in *its* turn by the original complaint of the stomach and liver. But this fact also was a sealed book to the suffering woman—as it is to ninety-nine per cent. of the people.

"My breathing was short and hurried," continues Mrs. Arkwell, "and I had pain at the heart and the left side. Every morning I began the day tired and miserable from want of rest and sleep. At last I was so weak that I had to use sticks to get about.

"For *seven months* I was confined to my bed and thought I should never be well again. I was no better for doctors or medicines. After three years of this my husband heard people praising Mother Seigel's Syrup somewhere, and also read about it in the papers. He was so convinced it would help me he wanted to try it. To please him I did try it, and in a short time I had much less pain, and food began to agree with me.

"I kept on taking the Syrup, gradually improving, until I was well and strong as ever. All the people in the district know of my case, and you are welcome to tell everybody else."

But those signs—the yellow skin and eyes, etc. They indicate stomach and liver failure. The day you see them—*that* day take Mother Seigel's Syrup.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE ordinary half-yearly meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held on the 18th ult. in the City Hall Shanghai, Mr. N. A. Siebs presided. The other gentlemen present were:—Hon. R. M. Gray, Hon. J. J. Keswick, Messrs. A. Haupt, D. M. Moses, A. J. Raymond, P. Sachse, R. Shewan, R. S. Richardson, H. W. Slade (Directors), H. M. Bevis (Acting Chief Manager), J. R. M. Smith, H. N. Mody, J. C. Peter, E. Georg, C. J. Gonsalves, R. T. Wright, Lau Wai Chun, K. A. Chinoy, A. Coutts, L. J. C. Anderson, J. M. E. Machado, J. M. Alves, P. Jordan, J. H. Lewis, J. H. Cox, E. S. Joseph, Captain Tillet, G. de Champeaux, Dr. Hardigan, G. Murray Bain, A. Sharp, Saan Kun Sai, F. Henderson, R. C. Wilcox, Ho Fook, G. H. Medhurst, J. J. Leiria, C. H. Thompson, C. W. Dickson, Chan Sin Kai, C. S. Sharp, D. Gillies, F. D. Goddard, F. Hohnke, C. Palmer, F. Maitland, J. F. Noble, W. Lysaught, G. Stewart, W. H. Wickham, W. S. Morris, G. H. Ardron, ec.

Mr. Bevis read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman read the report of the Directors and said:—Gentlemen, the Directors have the pleasure to present to you another good report of the working of the Bank for the past half year, and to recommend a dividend of £1, 10s. a share, from dols. 500,000 to the Silver Reserve Fund and carry forward dols. 1,717,543.29 to a new Profit and Loss Account. The past half year has been a favourable one for Exchange Banks in the Far East, they were not inclined to underestimate the probable dearness of money in the future with the result that an ordinary and reasonable profit on exchange operations has been possible. As regards the future, money will probably maintain its value for some time, and it seems reasonable to suppose that no real ease can be experienced in the money market at home until the present wars are over and gold is again supplied from South Africa. As intimated by your Chairman in his speech at the last meeting in the present accounts the Reserve Fund has been divided into a Sterling Reserve Fund of dols. 10,000,000 which at the exchange of 2-0 per dollar is the equivalent of £1,000,000 Sterling and a Silver Reserve of dols. 1,500,000. The Sterling Reserve Fund is invested in Consols and other sterling securities held in London the market value of which according to a telegram received from London a few days ago is £1,095,000. The Silver Reserve Fund after the dols. 500,000 we now propose to add to it will stand at dols. 2,000,000. Our holding of Consols has been reduced by £70,500 which is replaced by a similar amount of the National War Loan, a small profit of £2,000 made over the transaction was invested and increases our holdings of Other Sterling Securities by that amount. There is a decrease in our holding of Indian Government 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper of dols 2,282,337, this has been replaced by the Bombay Improvement Trust 4 per cent. Loan which is included in Colonial and other Securities the aggregate of these two accounts is now some dols. 40,000 in excess of the amount on the 31st of December last. I may mention that the profit realised by the sale of the Rupee Paper has been used to write down the Bombay Improvement Trust Loan, so that the latter stands in our Books at considerably less than its present value. Our holdings of Bonds in Loans issued by the Imperial Chinese Government amount to £48,200 and of Bonds issued by the Imperial Japanese Government £121,150 the depreciation which has lately occurred in these securities has been more than amply provided for out of the profits of the half year's working. It is from no want of confidence in the value of above Loans that our holdings are so small, but from the fact that we have more legitimate use for our funds in our general Banking business. Our Sterling Fixed Deposits on the 30th June stand at £4,035,414 which is a decrease of £259,000 from the amount on the 31st of December, on the other hand our Current Accounts in Gold show an increase of £198,000, same being caused by some of the Chinese Railway funds we had on fixed deposit having been transferred to current account. Our silver fixed deposits show an increase of dols. 1,442,489 and current accounts in silver an increase of dols. 2,921,454 over those of last half year. Cash in hand is dols. 225,000 more than last half year, while "Bullion in hand and in Transit" is less by dols. 3,290,000. Our Note Issue is dols. 1,230,000 less than it was on 31st December. Our excess issue permitted under Ordinance No. 17 of 1899 amounts to dols. 553,400 against which, and as a margin for the further issue of notes we have deposited with the Government hard coin to the extent of dollars 6,070,000. Instead of renewing from year to year the Ordinance under which we have the privilege of issuing notes in excess of our paid-up Capital against a deposit of coin, the Hongkong Government has recently extended the period of its operation up to and including 13th August, 1903, which is very satisfactory. The process of withdrawing our notes in the Straits in favor of the Government circulation is still very slow. Bills payable show an increase over last half year's figures of dols. 10,583,000 and on the other side of the balance sheet there is an increase of dols. 14,887,000 under the heading of Bills Discounted, Loans and Credits, showing that the Banks money is fully employed. Bills receivable are only dollars 724,000 less than last half year. Bank Premises, stand at dollars 219,858. The Peking premises were totally destroyed by fire in March last, they were fully insured and the policies paid, the course of events will decide as to rebuilding them. The premises at Rangoon are now almost completed and a new and commodious Bank is also now being erected at Hiogo. The building at Tientsin has suffered considerably from shell fire during the operations which have lately taken place there, the repairs required will probably be considerable, we are still without full particulars of the extent of the damage. When addressing you last half year the Chairman drew especial attention to the great and growing dimensions of trade with the Northern Ports of China and the promises which such held out for the future; at the moment this trade may be said to be at a complete standstill, the troubles which were brewing in the Spring suddenly and most unexpectedly assumed most serious dimensions, and the spectacle which is now exhibited at Peking is such as the world has never before witnessed. Your Directors do not wish to anticipate losses and if order could shortly be restored none serious should be incurred, but the gravity of the present situation forces itself upon them, the interest involved are very large, and they deem it prudent to recommend you to carry forward to next half year the sum mentioned in the Report namely dols. 1,717,543. It is to be hoped that the means which are now being adopted may speedily introduce order, and when once that is again established the development and expansion of trade with this great country should steadily advance and the field opened up to business enterprise be larger and possess greater possibilities than have ever been presented before. Your Chief Manager Sir Thomas Jackson went to Europe for a short trip last April, and will probably return to the Colony early in October. Mr. H. M. Bevis is in the meanwhile acting in his place, and to the good management both at the Head Office and Branches we are indebted for the very satisfactory report your directors are now able to place before you, while they have complete confidence in the care and judgment which will be exercised to carry the affairs of the Bank smoothly through the present anxious times. We have been much concerned regarding the welfare of our Staff at Peking and Tientsin, they have been in great danger and have undergone many hardships but they have cheerfully remained at their posts and will we trust soon be relieved from their critical position.

Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions which any shareholder may desire to put.

Dr. Hartigan in seconding the motion said:—It is a genuine pleasure to listen to the remarks just made by the Chairman in proposing the adoption of the report to which may be applied the adjective "splendid" as used by my predecessor in speaking of the previous year's results. Whilst still largely increasing our reserves, a policy which every shareholder will approve and the wisdom of which is shown by the comparatively slight depreciation of our shares on the London market, where recent events might very easily have induced a panic, were it not for the public confidence in our strong position, which strength is mainly owing to our steadily increasing large reserve fund, we receive our usual dividend and carry forward a sum of a million and three quarter dollars, which even the most timid investor must deem sufficient to meet all eventualities. I think our shareholders, especially the London ones, will be pleased to learn that from whatever cause arising our holding of Chinese Imperial Bonds is not large, though most of us here believe their present depreciation is only temporary. What the future may bring forth in China no one can accurately gage, but, gentlemen, we may feel confident that our interests there will at last receive the attention and support which their magnitude demands. A definite resolute policy enforced with courage and precision will do more to safeguard our present position and forward our future prospects than any number of commercial missions or reams of fluently worded reports or despatches. Let us hope that the "drifting-age" like the "glacial-period" has passed and that out of the present entanglements, with their horrors and uncertainties may arise a time of promise, prosperity and peace. The British Government have now defined their position. We Britishers ask for no privilege, for not one iota of advantage for ourselves while we are not willing to share with our neighbours under similar conditions, but we have our rights and will assert them, unswayed by the slim cajoleries of pretended friends, undeterred by the veiled mutterings of would be enemies. Not aggression, but justice and fair-play all round is our watchword, but we are determined that the markets England has made shall not be closed against her nor that others shall reap the benefits of those enterprises which her money and brains created so long as her Sons, Irish, Scotch and Colonial have strong right arms, and are able and willing to fill the ranks of her "handy-men" and "Tommies" who so well know how to do their duty. I notice the Bank has made a large investment with good profit in "The Bombay Improvement Trust." May we be permitted to hope that in the not distant future our funds may be locally employed in a similar trust with equal profit to the Bank and advantages to the Colony.—The Colonial Government has met the difficulty of our increased note circulation promptly and in no niggardly spirit, perhaps they may be persuaded to give the Bank further opportunities in the direction I have indicated. We must all regret the destruction and injury to the Bank's premises in Peking and Tientsin, but it is a passing consolation to know that the former was insured and that the latter will be paid for by those whose wanton acts caused wilful injury. We are proud of our brave staffs in these islands who in face of danger, sickness and discomfort have manfully not only stuck to their posts but materially assisted their warrior brethren in the details of a heroic defence. Whilst on the subject of the staff I may be allowed to congratulate Sir Ewen Cameron on his well-deserved honour gained in promoting the welfare of China and encouraging her peaceful development by England. Though gentlemen business is at a standstill in the North the Bank has done and is doing well. Its business is increasing and its profits accumulate "pari passi" with augmented development. This result is due to our wise directorate and able management. There is a silver-lining to every cloud let us hope the cloud will soon pass away and the "lining" only remain.

The Bank has weathered more than successfully worse storms than that we are now experiencing. The worst storm the Bank for the past half year, and to recommend a dividend of £1, 10s. a share, from dols. 500,000 to the Silver Reserve Fund and carry forward dols. 1,717,543.29 to a new Profit and Loss Account. The past half year has been a favourable one for Exchange Banks in the Far East, they were not inclined to underestimate the probable dearness of money in the future with the result that an ordinary and reasonable profit on exchange operations has been possible. As regards the future, money will probably maintain its value for some time, and it seems reasonable to suppose that no real ease can be experienced in the money market at home until the present wars are over and gold is again supplied from South Africa. As intimated by your Chairman in his speech at the last meeting in the present accounts the Reserve Fund has been divided into a Sterling Reserve Fund of dols. 10,000,000 which at the exchange of 2-0 per dollar is the equivalent of £1,000,000 Sterling and a Silver Reserve of dols. 1,500,000. The Sterling Reserve Fund is invested in Consols and other sterling securities held in London the market value of which according to a telegram received from London a few days ago is £1,095,000. The Silver Reserve Fund after the dols. 500,000 we now propose to add to it will stand at dols. 2,000,000. Our holding of Consols has been reduced by £70,500 which is replaced by a similar amount of the National War Loan, a small profit of £2,000 made over the transaction was invested and increases our holdings of Other Sterling Securities by that amount. There is a decrease in our holding of Indian Government 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper of dols 2,282,337, this has been replaced by the Bombay Improvement Trust 4 per cent. Loan which is included in Colonial and other Securities the aggregate of these two accounts is now some dols. 40,000 in excess of the amount on the 31st of December last. I may mention that the profit realised by the sale of the Rupee Paper has been used to write down the Bombay Improvement Trust Loan, so that the latter stands in our Books at considerably less than its present value. Our holdings of Bonds in Loans issued by the Imperial Chinese Government amount to £48,200 and of Bonds issued by the Imperial Japanese Government £121,150 the depreciation which has lately occurred in these securities has been more than amply provided for out of the profits of the half year's working. It is from no want of confidence in the value of above Loans that our holdings are so small, but from the fact that we have more legitimate use for our funds in our general Banking business. Our Sterling Fixed Deposits on the 30th June stand at £4,035,414 which is a decrease of £259,000 from the amount on the 31st of December, on the other hand our Current Accounts in Gold show an increase of £198,000, same being caused by some of the Chinese Railway funds we had on fixed deposit having been transferred to current account. Our silver fixed deposits show an increase of dols. 1,442,489 and current accounts in silver an increase of dols. 2,921,454 over those of last half year. Cash in hand is dols. 225,000 more than last half year, while "Bullion in hand and in Transit" is less by dols. 3,290,000. Our Note Issue is dols. 1,230,000 less than it was on 31st December. Our excess issue permitted under Ordinance No. 17 of 1899 amounts to dols. 553,400 against which, and as a margin for the further issue of notes we have deposited with the Government hard coin to the extent of dollars 6,070,000. Instead of renewing from year to year the Ordinance under which we have the privilege of issuing notes in excess of our paid-up Capital against a deposit of coin, the Hongkong Government has recently extended the period of its operation up to and including 13th August, 1903, which is very satisfactory. The process of withdrawing our notes in the Straits in favor of the Government circulation is still very slow. Bills payable show an increase over last half year's figures of dols. 10,583,000 and on the other side of the balance sheet there is an increase of dols. 14,887,000 under the heading of Bills Discounted, Loans and Credits, showing that the Banks money is fully employed. Bills receivable are only dollars 724,000 less than last half year. Bank Premises, stand at dollars 219,858. The Peking premises were totally destroyed by fire in March last, they were fully insured and the policies paid, the course of events will decide as to rebuilding them. The premises at Rangoon are now almost completed and a new and commodious Bank is also now being erected at Hiogo. The building at Tientsin has suffered considerably from shell fire during the operations which have lately taken place there, the repairs required will probably be considerable, we are still without full particulars of the extent of the damage. When addressing you last half year the Chairman drew especial attention to the great and growing dimensions of trade with the Northern Ports of China and the promises which such held out for the future; at the moment this trade may be said to be at a complete standstill, the troubles which were brewing in the Spring suddenly and most unexpectedly assumed most serious dimensions, and the spectacle which

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The case of the militia subalterns under twenty years of age who are now serving with their regiments in South Africa is, generally speaking, a very hard one. Commissions in the regular army have been conferred upon various young gentlemen at home who had no military knowledge whatever, and who have been consequently of very little use to the battalions that they joined. Yet all this time qualified young officers of the militia, who are already present at the seat of war, are considered ineligible for transfer to the line. It would seem, remarks the "A. & N. Gazette" as if a far more just arrangement would have been to make the militia the channel through which the emergency commissions should have been granted, and, as young officers from home were sent out to the militia battalions, to transfer militia subalterns to the regular forces. In due course it would come to the turn of those thus sent out by the militia to pass onwards, their places being taken by yet more recent arrivals from home. Obviously the militia battalions in South Africa cannot be left short of subalterns, but this fact should not be permitted to override the dictates of common justice. There are many militia subalterns in South Africa at the present time who have served continuously in one way or another for nine months or more. Yet, except in the case of those who have reached the age of twenty, their services are ignored, and direct commissions have been given freely to others over their heads.

The British Medical Association at its recent conference naturally devoted a large share of attention to military matters, in which both South African and home army medical arrangements predominated. The freely expressed utterances of the various speakers form a valuable contribution to a much-discussed subject of the greatest importance, which we trust may have the desired effect. One specially gratifying feature of the discussions which took place upon the various military topics was the keen interest displayed by the speakers, and the evident desire to benefit the Army Medical Service. In this instance the doctors certainly did not disagree, for there was practical and emphatic unanimity in supporting the various resolutions. The leading idea, as embodied in the first paper read before the meeting, seemed to be to strengthen the Royal Army Medical Corps for war by having properly trained and organised auxiliaries in preference to so much civilian aid. This view was further supported by other papers dealing with "Volunteer Medical Organisation," "How to link the Militia, Yeomanry and Volunteer Medical Services with the Royal Army Medical Corps," and "Brigade Bearer Companies." In connection with all these papers practical proposals were made for giving effect to the most desirable objects thus advocated. The medical profession is to be congratulated for the business-like manner in which it dealt with these important subjects, and the army will feel a renewed sense of gratitude that its well-being in peace and the care of its sick and wounded in war should be the objects of such solicitude.

In the columns of *La Marine Francaise*, "Un Mecanicien" continues the discussion on "Public Opinion and the English Admiralty," in which he severely criticises both the course pursued by the Admiralty in reference to the whole boiler question and the utterances of Mr. Goschen on the subject. The First Lord of the Admiralty, says "Un Mecanicien," endeavours to ascribe the blame for the boiler misbaps on board the Powerful, Terrible, Arrogant, Europa, and Hermes to the inexperience of the "personnel" of the Royal Navy. Hitherto that "personnel" has been esteemed everywhere to be the first in the world, as it well might be in view of the huge sums expended in its training. Theoretically and practically, the engineers of the fleet might be supposed to be fully prepared to discharge the duties of their position on joining their ships, after four years passed at Keyham and one at Greenwich. Public opinion however, says "Un Mecanicien," will see in Mr. Goschen's criticism only an ill-judged attempt to justify the British Admiralty, which is in reality its severest condemnation. "Lord Goschen" was silent about the results of the trials of the Sheldrake and Seagull, because they would have been too disadvantageous to the type of boiler with which he has inundated the British Navy.

The French have been giving thrilling accounts of the movements of Sir Edward Seymour, and the "Journal" outrivals them all. It prints a speech of the admiral's which is Gallic at every word. He spoke, writes the correspondent, in a voice vibrating with emotion. "Marines," he said, "I am making a call on your devotion and your heroism for a supreme duty. You must start now, march through the enemy's lines, and cut your way at any price. You will reach Tien-tsin and you will tell them there that the column cannot advance, and that it must be saved at once. Go! You will leave the dead where they fall, and the wounded who cannot follow you will consider to be dead, and you will also leave them. If necessary, let all die except one, who can reach the desired destination. Good-bye, my brave fellows, good-bye." The effect of this memorable speech, we are told, was electric. The marines cheered, and literally charged out of the camp. They were not long gone, however, when the Europeans remaining behind heard terrific firing. The marines had to come back, all their officers having been killed! In about a quarter of an hour they had lost twenty-five of their number. All the men under Admiral Seymour, says the "Journal," then gave themselves up for lost, but, after a night of overwhelming anxiety, "they were relieved by the Cossacks, who were received in the camp with the wildest joy." Such is a French account in which fact has no part and fancy is all astray. "Such tricks hath fond imaginations," as Shakespeare says.

Additional particulars concerning the loss of the Frames are now available. It appears that the Foudre rejoined the squadron on the night of the disaster, and the admiral signalled to the Framee to convey a communication to her. Those in the unfortunate destroyer did not understand the signal, and the Hallebarde was hailed by the officer of the watch in the Brennus to take an order to her to approach and receive verbal instructions. She accordingly took station at about sixty yards on the port side of the Brennus abreast of the after bridge, though not within hailing distance; but the question was put by handflashing lamps, "Why did you not answer the signal?" According to the "Echo de Paris," this signal was not very easily taken in by the Framee, and before it was completed it was noticed that the destroyer was approaching dangerously near. Those in the flagship then distinctly heard Lieut. Mauduit-Duplessix, commanding the Framee, give the order "Vingt degrés a gauche!" the word "babord" (port) not being used. The survivors of the Framee also recall this order, and it is asserted that it reached the port engine, but not a man at the starboard engine survives and the helmsman also was lost. What happened is therefore obscure, though Admiral Fournier, and the board of inquiry with him, incline to the belief that the mistake occurred at the helm, and that nothing went wrong with the steering gear. The Brennus was turned ten and then twenty degrees to starboard, and Lieut. Mauduit-Duplessix was heard to give the order for full speed ahead (which was not attended to), but all was in vain. At the time of the disaster the sea was calm, the bright moonlight made it almost as clear as day, and all the ships were carrying their navigation lights.

Another misfortune has occurred to the French Navy in the foundering at Brest on the night of August 16, of a pontoon, or hulk, which had been built in the Salou dock at a cost of £80,000, reproducing exactly, in regard to protection and internal arrangement, a section of the new coast-defence battleship Henri IV. The pontoon was intended for target practice with guns and torpedoes. It was taken out of the Salou dock on the night in question, preceded by the cruiser Catinat, but sank unaccountably three hours later, and it is feared that it cannot be floated entire.

The Russian cruiser Variag, built by Messrs. Cramp, has successfully undergone her trials. Although an accident interfered with the proposed continuous twelve-hour run, the speed developed during 7 1-2 hours was so far in excess of the contract requirement that the Russian Board of Inspection agreed that the essential elements of the trial had been complied with. During the run from Boston the speed trial began off Nantucket Shoals. A continuous speed of 23.6 to 23.7 knots was developed for 7 1-2 hours. Then an accident occurred to one of the high pressure cylinders, which compelled the shutting off of the engine affected. The remaining part of the contemplated trial was, therefore, abandoned. The Russian Board of Inspectors, however, took not only into consideration the speed developed in the first 7 1-2 hours, but also the speed which the vessel displayed previously on the run off Boone Island, when she made 24.6 knots in a spurt, and decided that there could be no reasonable doubt of the ability of the vessel to maintain a speed considerably in excess of the contract requirement of 23 knots an hour. They indeed informed Mr. Charles H. Cramp that they considered the Variag to be "one of the great triumphs of naval construction."

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

It is a peculiar thing that the use of Tea and Coffee has not been replaced, more than is the case, by the use of Van Houten's Cocoa.

The reason for that is to be sought in the force of habit. But habits should be broken through, and Van Houten's Cocoa taken, now that it has been proved to be a much healthier and more delicious drink than Tea and Coffee, while at the same time so nourishing and easily digested.

For the Nerves, also, Van Houten's Cocoa is so much better; because, although it is equally refreshing, it has not the pernicious after-effects upon the nerves, such as follow after using Tea or Coffee.

It is not an expensive habit to use Van Houten's Cocoa; indeed, after actual trial of various brands, and even loose cocoa, many persons have discovered that Van Houten's Cocoa is not only the best and most delicious, but it is also the most economical.

BE SURE YOU TRY
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE.

LIPTON
LIMITED,
TEA MERCHANTS,
By Royal Appointment to
H. I. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.
TEA AND COFFEE MERCHANTS,
By Special Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

LIPTONS TEAS,
THE BEST IN INDIA,
Packed in Patent air-tight tins.

LIPTONS TEAS
Have the largest sale in the World.

Obtainable from all dealers, or
Wholesale and Retail from D. C. Oomrigar, Abdul Rahman Street,
BOMBAY.

TO ALL HOMEWARD BOUND.
A REVOLUTION IN FURNISHING.
BY GRADUAL PAYMENTS.
NORMAN & STACEY, LD.,
118, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E. C.
MR. LABOUCHERE, M.P., in "Truth" writes:—"NORMAN & STACEY have introduced in their business an ingenious safeguard against the risk of loss to his widow or family through the death of the hirer. They give an INSURANCE UPON HIS LIFE."
Moderate Prices. Free Delivery Town or Country. Call and view stock before Furnishing locally.

Never Look Old
HAIR HELP

There is no need of it. You can look at thirty as if you are sixteen. Then why look as if you are sixty?
Thick and glossy hair belongs to youth. Thin and faded hair to old age.
Ayer's Hair Vigor will make your hair soft and glossy, rich and abundant. It will keep your scalp free from dandruff, and will surely prevent your hair from falling out.
It Never Fails to Restore the Natural Color to the Hair
It gives to the hair that soft, glossy appearance so natural to early life. For men, this means the look of strength and power. For women, it is the one ornament of youthful beauty.
Remember that pimples, rashes, and like disfigurements of the face may be thoroughly removed by taking a course of treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will make the skin smooth and the blood rich.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
Agents for Bombay—KEMP & Co., Ld.

"MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL is very Palatable, easily Digested, and far more Nourishing than any Emulsion as the Oil is supplemented by a strengthening food—'MALTINE'
"Patients unable to tolerate the purest & most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest & assimilate it when combined with Maltine"
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL
CHILDREN ESPECIALLY LIKE MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL
In ordering please mention The MALTINE MANUFACTURING Co Ltd 24 & 25, HART ST. BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

"A PERFECT Food for Infants."
MRS. ADA S. BALLIN, *Editress of "Baby."*
Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.
Neave's Food
BEST and CHEAPEST
For INFANTS and INVALIDS, CHILDREN and The AGED.
"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.
"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—MEDICAL MAGAZINE.
NEAVE'S FOOD has for some time been used in
THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.
"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons."
SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D., *Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.*
"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.
A MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS.

GOLD & Co.'s

BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

THE FINEST TONIC
FER BRAVAIS BRAVAIS' IRON In concentrated drops.
FER BRAVAIS
FER BRAVAIS
most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences. Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.
LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."
SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.
WHOLESALE PARIS, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.
WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on."
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Trade W Mark
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.
A Restorative after attacks of FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH PORTT.
It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.
N.B.—To avoid impositions, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark W which appear on each genuine bottle.
Thomas Wilkinson
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

SILICATE PAINTS.
At the request of The Silicate Paint Coy., Ltd., Charlton, we have resumed the Agency for their well known paints for that portion of the country which can be economically supplied from Bombay, and beg to intimate that we are prepared to supply these *from stock* at any time.
Prices on Application.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER INSTALLATIONS.
We are Sole Agents in Western India for
THE INDIA-RUBBER, GUTTA PERCHA, AND TELEGRAPH WORKS Co., LTD., SILVERTOWN.
We maintain an experienced staff to carry out all descriptions of electric lighting and power work and this department is under the control of our Mr. W. R. WILSON, B. Sc., M. I. E. E., who would be prepared to undertake any description of consulting electrical engineering work, terms and conditions on application.

Steam and Manual Fire Engines and Fire Appliances by Messrs. Shand Mason & Co., London.
WATER FITTINGS
WATER PIPES
STEAM FITTINGS
STEAM PIPES
CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

RAILWAY TOOLS
CEMENT
RAILWAY STORES
COAL TAR.
ENGINEERS' STORE.
JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878:1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.
We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.
With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.
THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS
PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.
The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.
The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."
OF ALL CHEMISTS

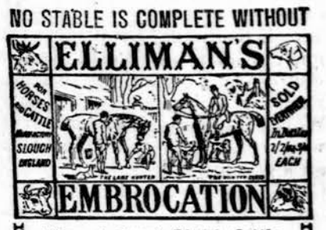
Of all Chemists.
anoline'
Darling Brand.
This Darling appears on all labels of these genuine products
Natural Toilet Preparations.
Toilet 'Lanoline' in collapsable tubes, Makes rough skins smooth, and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.
'Lanoline' Toilet Soap
Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.
Wholesale Depôt—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

NOTICES.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.
None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.

Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.
CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

THE GREAT REMEDY
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago
The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT


Horses', Dogs', Birds', Cattle Accidents and Ailments. First aid. 170 Pages.
THE ELLIMAN VETERINARY BOOK.
Copy 6d. post free, or the Label of a 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. 6d. Bottle, may be sent of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
No Horses kept—Ask for Dogs—Birds Section. This Free.
Published by Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

FOR ACHES AND PAINS
Rub In
Elliman's
For Rheumatic Pains, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Chest Colds, Neuralgia from Cold, Stiffness from Severe Exercise
Bottles, 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-
Jars—11/- and 22/-
Prepared only by—
ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., Slough, Eng.

GOLD & SILVER THREADS,
LACES, CORDS,
BRAIDS, BULLIONS,
Of every description for Embroidery.
BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road, LOND

CELEBRATED.
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES,

Rs. 25.
WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE
These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4⅞ inches by 2¾ inches.
LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

P. MEHTA & Co.,

JEWELLERS & GOLDSMITHS.

69, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL SORTS OF JEWELLERY MADE TO ORDER.

Our Signet Rings are all guaranteed Solid-made.

No. 490. 18 Ct. Rs. 29. | No. 491. 18-Ct. Rs. 31. | No. 499. 18-Ct. Rs. 31. | No. 48 18-Ct. Rs. 25.

Price List Free on Application.

CHOLERA! CHOLERA! CHOLERA!

If you are satisfied with Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, you will be equally satisfied with Batliwalla & Co.'s CHOLEROL, *The only Remedy* for *Cholera*. It is as efficacious in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills are in Malarial Fevers, &c.

True extracts out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol.

H. Barrett, Engineer Kaiser-i-Hind Mill:—Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol" gave relief at once and proved successful in all cases of choleric symptoms.—Dr. Bezonji Naoroji, L. M. and S: Batliwala & Co.'s *Cholerol* is a sure and safe remedy for Cholera.—Dr. Nowroji Burjorji Lam, L. M. & S: Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol" is a sure specific for Cholera. I have found it extremely useful in several cases affording marvellous relief.—B. Salunker & Co., Commission Agents: We have great pleasure in testifying to the marvellous efficacy of Messrs. Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol," a specific for cholera. We have used it in several cases without any failure.—Patels or Head men of Worli, Koliwada, Bombay:—During the recent epidemic of cholera at Worli, Koliwada, not a single man died—who used the "Cholerol" according to Dr. Batliwala's directions.—J. Chavis, Esq., Supdt., Water Works, Bombay Municipality: Lives of my workmen, who reside in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli and attacked by cholera, have been saved by Batliwala & Co.'s "Cholerol." There was *not a sigle case of failure*.

Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol, and Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, may be had of Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli—Dadar, Bombay, and eveywhere.

At Re. 1 per Bottle. Discount to the Trade.

Liqueur Exquisite Tonic, Digestive and Efficacious

BENEDICTINE

Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

GENUINE LIQUEUR "D. O. M."

of the Abbey of Fecamp.

This is *par excellence* the "creme de la creme" of Liqueurs for use in tropical climates it is unrivalled.

CONSUMED BY ALL MEDICAL PROFESSIONS AND IN HOSPITALS OF EUROPE.

None Genuine without bearing the Name and Signature of the Managing Director,

A. LEGRAND AINE

BEWARE OF FICTITIOUS IMITATIONS.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST-CLASS WINE DEALERS.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:

EUGENE MEIFFRE,

PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

HEAD OFFICE: PARIS. WORKS: FECAMP.

The Best Food for Infants and Invalids in all Climates.

ALWAYS READY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

FULL NOURISHMENT. PARTLY PREDIGESTED. STERILIZED.

PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

Of all Chemists and Stores.

BEST AND SAFEST APERIENT.

RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.

"Hunyadi János"

ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi János":—It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country, whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ordinary use; it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED *Preparation of their* CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd

"IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ltd.,

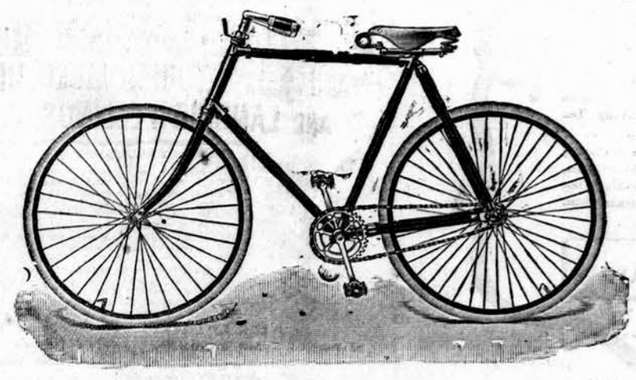
PREMIER CYCLES

Are machines of Unique Construction and of Exceptional Strength coupled with the greatest possible degree of lightness. Premier Machines have always been noted for their wearing qualities. This reputation has been earned by the use of the highest quality of material and the Manufacturers employing nothing but the most skilled labour.

THE "PREMIER" DUPLEX,

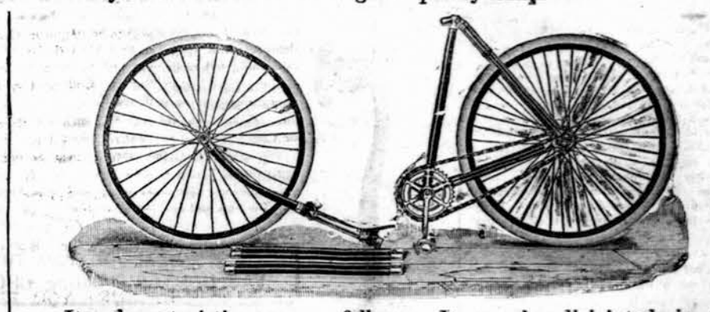
A NEW MODEL,

which has many points to recommend it outside the fact that it is a very fast machine of the Highest quality and finish.



SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain; 6½ in. cranks; gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts including the lugs, and lined rims.



Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.

The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2¾ cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY, LIMITED, ENGLAND.

THE MODERN "JUDGMENT OF PARIS."

(PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.)

Pears

THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL ever awarded solely for Toilet Soap at any International Exhibition in the World.

TWENTY Highest Awards, representing the consensus of Opinion of more than 100 Analysts and Soapmakers.

ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY

AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with "White Rose" Trade Mark.

Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited

24, Old Bond Street, London.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH

Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No holes required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Iron-mongers and Stores in Ind

If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 5/-, post free, from

BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 19, Wool Exchange, London, England

Agents Wanted.

"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co., ndian tar Co operative Society, AHMEDABAD

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.

SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.

NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED

YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England

EPPS'S COCOA.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

CINDERELLA

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN

Are Celebrated the World over for

ELEGANCE, FIT, STYLE AND DURABILITY.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO DRYING FOR EXPORT.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—

JAS. F. WILLIS, Worcester, England, Est. 1856.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Agent's required for Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Ceylon

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules —superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographic orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Office: at No. 18 Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.